

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE GOD OF WAR

"TO SAFEGUARD PEACE WE MUST PREPARE FOR WAR"—
I KNOW THAT MAXIM; IT WAS FORGED IN HELL.
THIS WEALTH OF SHIPS AND GUNS INFLAMES THE VULGAR
AND MAKES THE VERY WAR IT GUARDS AGAINST.
THE GOD OF WAR IS NOW A MAN OF BUSINESS,
WITH VESTED INTERESTS.
SO MUCH SUNK CAPITAL, SUCH COUNTLESS CALLINGS,
THE ARMY, NAVY, MEDICINE, THE CHURCH—
TO BLESS AND BURY—MUSIC, ENGINEERING,
RED-TAPE DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSARIATS,
STORES, TRANSPORTS, AMMUNITION, COALING-STATIONS,
FORTIFICATIONS, CANNON-FOUNDRIES, SHIPYARDS,
ARSENALS, RANGES, DRILL-HALLS, FLOATING DOCKS,
WAR-LOAN PROMOTERS, MILITARY TAILORS,
CAMP-FOLLOWERS, CANTEENS, WAR CORRESPONDENTS,
HORSE-BREEDERS, ARMORERS, TORPEDO-BUILDERS,
PIPECLAY AND MEDAL VENDORS, BIG DRUM MAKERS,
GOLD LACE EMBROIDERERS, OPTICIANS, BUGLERS,
TENT-MAKERS, BANNER-WEAVERS, POWDER-MIXERS,
CRUTCHES AND CORK LIMB MANUFACTURERS,
BALLOONISTS, MAPPISTS, HELIOGRAPHERS,
INVENTORS, FLYING MEN, AND DIVING DEMONS,
BEELZEBUB AND ALL HIS HOSTS, WHO, WHETHER
IN WATER, EARTH, OR AIR, AMONG THEM POCKET
WHEN TRADE IS BRISK A MILLION POUNDS A WEEK!

—ISRAEL ZANGWILL

APRIL 9, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

PAID CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY

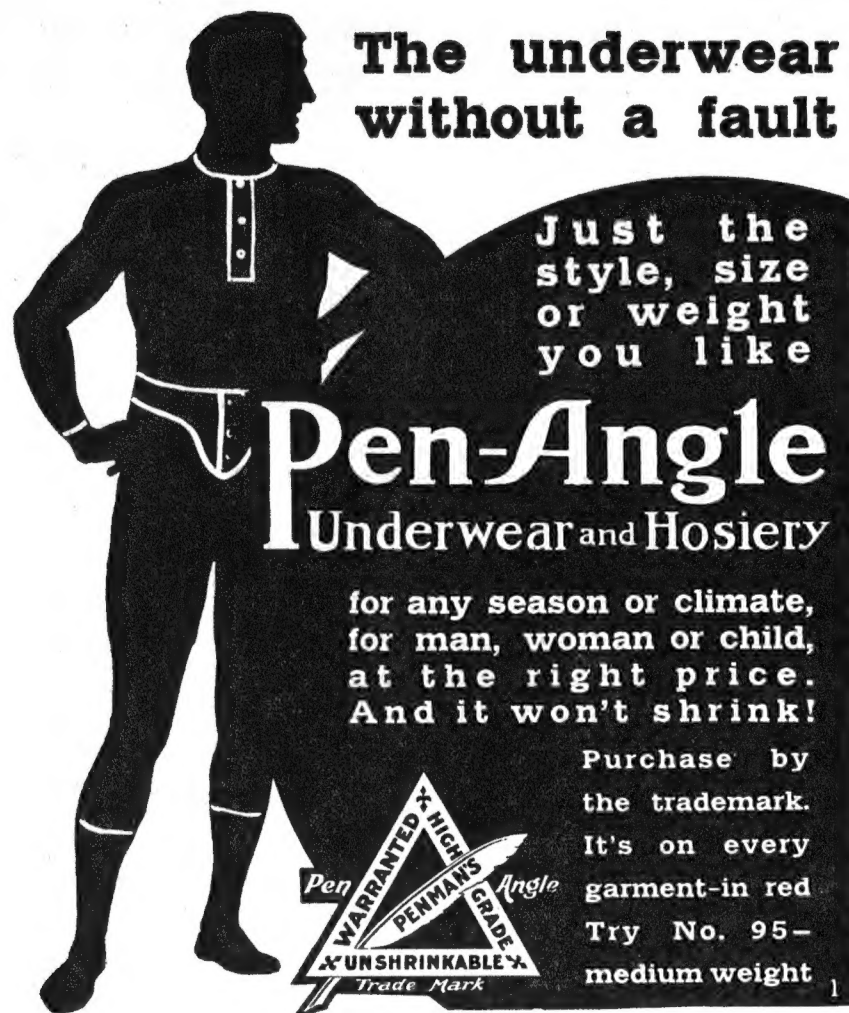
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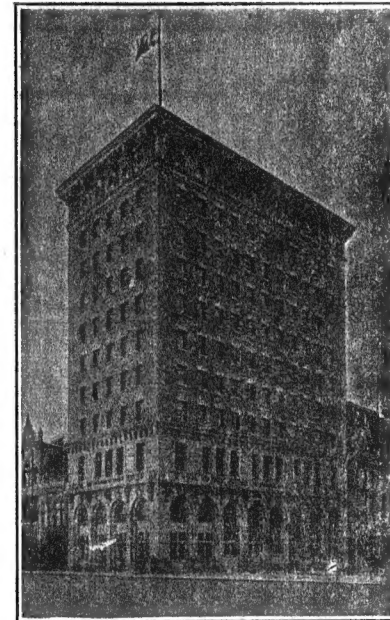
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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

PARCEL POST IN GREAT BRITAIN

If any one questions that the rate of sixteen cents a pound for parcel post in Canada is too high, that it is in effect a price maintained for the very purpose of preventing people from making use of the post office, so that the express companies with their four million dollar capital may make a net profit of a million a year, the following comparison with the rates at which parcels are carried to all parts of the world from England will be enlightening. In the first place, the rate from any part of Great Britain and Ireland to any other part is but a penny a pound. For the first pound a rate of threepence is charged, but this rate is decreased, until at seven pounds the postage is sevenpence, and from there up to the maximum of eleven pounds the increment in the rate is regular at a penny a pound. This is a marvellously cheap rate considering that the territory served is split in two by the Irish Sea, necessitating two transshipments, as well as any made necessary by branching from the main line of railway, and considering that these parcels are not only received at one post office for delivery to another, but are carried from the home of the sender by the rural carriers and delivered to the home of the addressee. It is evident that were the countries a geographical unit, and the expense of calling for parcels and delivering them eliminated, a territory three or four times as long and broad could be served at the same rate. That is to say, for any of the natural divisions of Canada: the Maritime Provinces and Gaspe, Quebec and Ontario from the Saguenay to Georgian Bay, New Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, this rate of two cents a pound would be on a parity with the English charge.

A Tie That Binds

When an Englishman wants to mail a parcel to a foreign country the exceedingly cheapness is almost as astonishing. For a price that runs from eight cents a pound on small packages to only six and a half cents on large packages he can mail his goods to Iceland, Holland, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Egypt, Denmark, or even to the ports of China. Right around to the opposite side of the world for a rate less than half what the Canadian post office charges for an average haul in Canada that is probably not more than a couple of hundred miles. At a glance it will seem as if this cheap rate is due to practically the whole distance being traversable by water and the countries giving this rate having no long overland hauls. Such an explanation is not applicable, however, to Germany, through which a parcel may be sent to Munich or Breslau for a rate of eight cents a pound on three pounds, or of four and a third cents a pound on eleven pounds. Here the extreme haul would be from Galway across Ireland by rail, across St. George's Channel by steamer, across England by rail, across the North Sea by steamer to Hamburg and thence by the railway of a different government to the point of destination. The whole distance would not be more than twelve hundred miles, or from Montreal to Winnipeg. But with all the transshipments necessitated would probably be equivalent to double the distance on a straight haul. An even more effective comparison is that mail is carried at the eight cent a pound rate from England right to the heart of the Soudan. Here there is both a long haul on sea and a long railway haul over a new and little used line. From England to Khartoum,

in the wilds of Africa, postage is there only half the rate imposed by our supposedly progressive government.

Russia, Too!

Let us take an even more deadly parallel. We hear every once in a while of the great backwardness of Russia, with its mediaevalism and auto-

cratic government. Yet a parcel posted in England will be carried to Russia's farthest confines by reindeer or horse, where there is no railway, for only seven cents a pound. The full meaning of that statement is not visible at a glance. For this rate fixed for the carriage of parcels from Great Britain to

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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April 9th, 1913

Number 15

This Incubator Makes Good In CANADA



SEND FOR FREE BOOK

which tells all about Ideal Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why the prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

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If You Are the Man write us at once. We have a big paying position to offer you. We will start you in business for yourself, teach you how to conduct it successfully and give you every opportunity to establish a permanent profitable business of your own.

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Rawleigh Products are old, reliable, established. Known nearly everywhere. All guaranteed under Pure Food Act.

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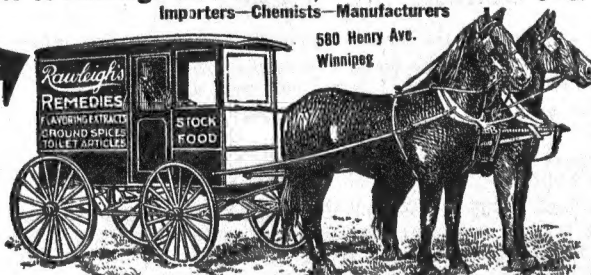
Best advertising matter for free distribution. Low freight rates and quick service from our nearest factory.

No experience necessary. We teach you how to conduct the business successfully.

Vacant Territories are scarce in most states but we now have a few good old Territories and some choice New Fields. If you are industrious, energetic and can furnish a team and 2 responsible signers on your contract and are willing to travel steadily for good pay, write us today. We have a permanent and profitable proposition for such a man.

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Winnipeg, Man.



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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide, is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

Russia there is no intermediate business—no short haul business, such as is the cream of business done on any national postal rate. Here the average length of haul will be approximately the distance from London to Moscow, or about fifteen hundred miles. This mail is not sent to Northern Russia, by boat to St. Petersburg or Riga, or to Southern Russia by the Dardanelles—it is carried practically the whole distance by rail from Hamburg. At least twelve hundred miles by rail as an average haul at only seven cents a pound from England to benighted Russia! Is it not time our post office showed itself awake and stopped making us pay the exorbitant rate of sixteen cents a pound for a business done entirely within the bounds of one country where there is no transshipment necessary, and where the average haul would probably not exceed from two to three hundred miles?

—Montreal Witness, Mar. 12, 1912.

WORDS OF A STATESMAN

(Winnipeg Tribune)

The coarseness of the recent references by Premier Roblin to the American Republic stands out in sad relief, when one reads the speech delivered by Premier Borden in Ottawa on Monday evening. The head of the Dominion Government said:

"Canada and the United States have a common heritage in the language, the literature, the law, the institutions and the traditions which have come down to them from the men of by-gone days."

"Perhaps no more instructive object lesson ever has been given to the world than the four thousand miles of undefended boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent, but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations. Time will shortly place upon the brow of each nation the laurel of one hundred years of peace. It matters not so much as to the form of the outward celebration, but let us hope its full significance may sink deep into the hearts of both nations, and that, whether north or south of the boundary, we may stand with bowed and reverent heads, offering grateful thanks for the Divine blessing of peace and earnest prayers that in the century to come mutual confidence, goodwill and respect may truly animate the ideals and aspirations of both nations."

Here we have Canada's sentiment uttered by a gentleman. Canada and the United States may have occasional differences, but so long as we have honorable men on both sides to settle those differences, happy relations will continue. The spectacle of a Roblin or a Campbell having any authority to deal with international matters would surely be approaching the limit. Sir Rodmond and Hon. Colin H. Campbell should read Premier Borden's words and profit by them.

BANK ACT EVIDENCE

By the request of the banking committee of the House of Commons, Edward J. Fream, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, Calgary; R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' association, Winnipeg; Fred W. Green, Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, Moose Jaw, and George F. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, left on Sunday, April 5, for Ottawa, to give evidence before the committee to assist in improving the Bank Act, which is undergoing amendment.

Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 4.—The close of the present week finds the Parliamentary situation as much of a puzzle as ever. It was anticipated that consideration of the Naval Bill would be resumed not later than Thursday, but by an agreement reached it was decided not to take it up until Monday. On Wednesday the opposition met in caucus and decided to fight the bill as long as possible along the same lines pursued during the two weeks of continuous session. In the event of prolonged sittings being forced the Liberals will again be divided into squads who will relieve one another. The Ministerial forces will doubtless adopt the same course and it would not be surprising if another deadlock occurs before the end of next week. Since the issuance of the second manifesto by Premier Borden at the close of the Easter holiday there has been no further statement as to the course the government intends to pursue. There is no reason to believe, however, that the government has abandoned its determination to press the bill and to bring in a measure of closure if it is found necessary to do so. The opposition are preparing to fight closure as well as the bill.

During the present week some headway has been made with general business. A supply bill, including one-sixth of the main estimates for the current fiscal year and the supplementaries for the year which closed on March 31, amounting in all to nearly \$30,000,000, has been passed. This gives the government sufficient funds to carry on business until the first of June. While the more militant members of the opposition express disappointment that supply for two months has been granted those who possess wide political vision realize that it is not good politics for an opposition to refuse to vote the money to carry on the business of the country. They say that it will not be open to the government to charge the opposition with declining to facilitate the regular business of the session and will emphasize the fact that the obstruction will be confined to the Naval Bill only.

The Japanese Treaty

The bill by which Canada adheres to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of 1911 was put through all its stages during the later part of the week. It was not seriously opposed by the op-

position which was disposed, however, to make what political capital it could out of the circumstance that the Conservative members from British Columbia who, when in opposition, were for the exclusion from Canada of Orientals now consent to legislation under which the arrangements for a limitation of Japanese immigration arrived at by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux with the Japanese government is formally recognized.

Remission of Steel Duties

There was an interesting discussion in the House on Tuesday on the action of the government in remitting one half the duty amounting to \$294,000 on 75,000 gross tons of steel rails imported by the Algoma Steel company for the use of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railway in Western Canada. The debate was introduced by A. K. McLean, of Halifax, who described it as a "rather remarkable and incomprehensible transaction." Mr. McLean declared that the remission of duties is a serious matter and should never be agreed to except when it is absolutely right and conducive to the public good. The government had failed to establish that in this case it was in the interests of the public to allow the companies affected to escape their share of the burden of taxation. He contended that if a remission was justifiable it should have been made directly to the purchasers

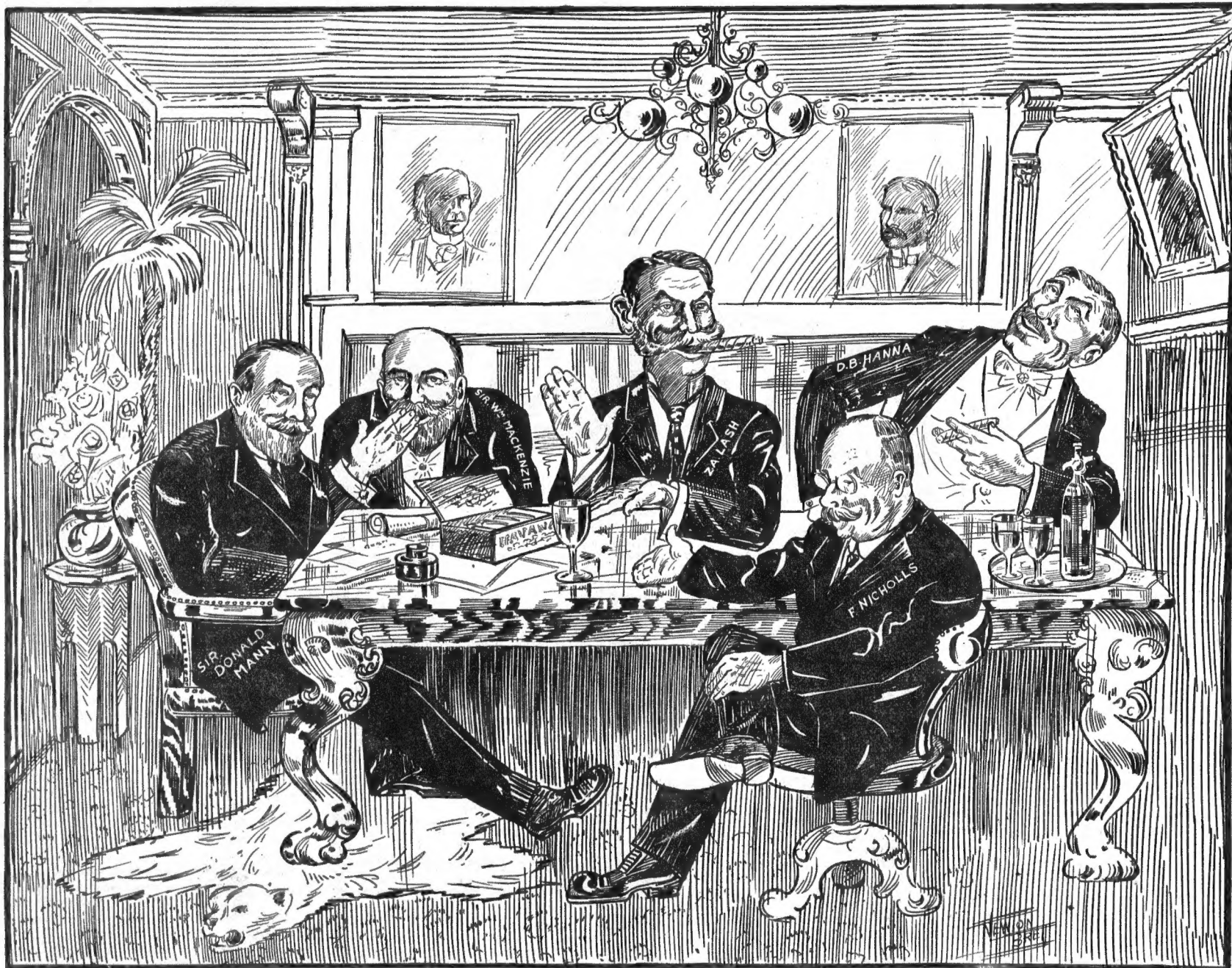
and users of the rails and not to the Algoma Steel company, which had doubtless made a profit on the transaction.

Hon. W. T. White, in justification of the transaction, quoted a letter from the late Mr. Hays in which the statement was made that unless the duty was remitted it would be impossible to lay 500 miles of track before the crop movement of 1912 commenced. He expressed the positive opinion that the Algoma Steel company had not made any money out of the transaction.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principal objection to the remission of duties was that no company should be exempted from the general law which applies to all Canadian subjects and which calls upon them to pay their share of taxation. There is no justification, he said, why Mr. Hays, or Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, or Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, or any other man, should not pay like everybody else his share of the burden of taxation. If the Algoma Steel company did not make a profit somebody else did and at all events the treasury had been deprived of \$300,000 which would otherwise have gone into it, but which has remained in the pockets of private companies, a condition of things for which in his judgment there was no justification.

Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, was not disposed to quarrel with anything in the shape of tariff reductions, but

Continued on Page 26



Behind the Scenes

- Lash: "My word, Mac, but you are a genius to get hold of the people's money. And they don't squawk much either, considering the plucking."
- Nicholls: "Yes, Sir William, this last deal for \$15,000,000 is the finest I ever heard of. We won't always have such an easy bunch of politicians to handle so you had better get all you can. I'm a little 'short' just now, anyway."
- Hanna: "Yes, \$15,000,000 isn't a bad melon for an early crop. You're a great joker, Sir William. I hope the people don't wake up too soon before you get the lid off the treasury."
- Mann: "Yes, boys, Bill's some sport when he goes after the treasury. When he can't get a few millions from the politicians it's a cold day. It's just like taking candy from a kid."
- Mackenzie: "Well, I s'pose I haven't done too bad. But I tell you, Lash helps a lot when he does the patriotic stunt, and Dan adds a lot of dignity to the business, too, when he travels with royalty. We've got a nice thing here, boys, if we just keep it well in hand. There ought to be another \$230,000,000 where the last came from. We've put up some awful bluffs, but they seem to take well with the people."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 9th, 1913

LET THE DAYLIGHT IN

The most serious of the immediate dangers confronting the people of Canada, and particularly of the Prairie Provinces, is the prospect of \$15,000,000 in cash from the public treasury being donated to the Canadian Northern Railway, in addition to a \$10,000,000 loan and another large guarantee of bonds. As we stated last week we do not believe that another cent from the public treasury should be devoted to this purpose until there has been a complete investigation on the Canadian Northern system of financing. Up to date Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and their colleagues have secured bond guarantees for over \$175,000,000, cash subsidies of \$16,000,000 and land grants worth \$40,000,000, totaling over \$231,000,000. The public is entitled to know what has been done with this money because it is public money or secured on public credit. The people of the Prairie Provinces know full well that the Canadian Northern Railway system has not been properly constructed and equipped. It is commonly reported throughout the West that the Canadian Northern Railway system of financing is a most peculiar one. Contracts for construction, it is said, were let at the full amount of bond guarantees to construction companies composed largely of the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway. By this means the road would become capitalized for much more than its actual cost, thus building up a strong argument against freight rate reduction, but by this means the directors of the company would become wealthy while the railway itself would starve. If this is the truth the public have a right to know it. Anyone who has travelled very much over the Canadian Northern railway system in the Prairie Provinces will not doubt that the road itself has been starved, so much so in fact, that it requires a good constitution to negotiate some of the lines. If this system of financing has not prevailed then it would be interesting to know from what source the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway acquired their huge fortunes. On another page we publish a partial list of the big companies in which the five big Canadian directors in this railway company are interested, showing also the paid-up capital stock of most of these companies as far as it is possible to secure it. These lists are far from complete and do not represent by any means all the companies in which these men are interested. They could not hold these important positions in these big corporations without holding large amounts of stock and it is readily seen that these men are multimillionaires. Where did they get their money if not from the public treasury? It is high time that the veil of secrecy was withdrawn from the Canadian Northern Railway financial system. The public have financed the road from the beginning and are still being bled for further donations. They know nothing about the road nor have they any control over it. Let the Government take over the C.N.R. system and then we will get some return for the money spent.

We would like it definitely understood that The Grain Growers' Guide is not supplying any farm laborers nor domestic servants. This work is being done by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg; Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg; Department of Agriculture, Regina; Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. All applications and correspondence should be addressed to one or other of these institutions.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

In another column we publish the most important clauses of the Direct Legislation Act passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature. There will be general disappointment over the provisions of the Act as it is restricted to such an extent that its value is greatly reduced. The Legislature, under clause 3, may prevent the referendum, being applied to any act whatsoever, and it is specially provided that neither the Initiative nor Referendum can be used on any bill to expend the public money, or to prevent the expenditure of the public money. Another provision which seems very restrictive is that demanding that 8 per cent. petitions be secured in at least 85 per cent. of the electoral divisions. There are now 55 constituencies in Alberta and this means that an 8 per cent. petition must be secured in at least 47 of these constituencies, while the total petition must be 10 per cent. of the number of the votes polled at the last provincial election. Only actual experience can say definitely just how restrictive this provision is. The publicity provisions of the measure are left in the hands of the Government, whereas they would better have been set forth clearly and definitely. The act, however, such as it is, is now upon the statute books and ready for use. If any legislation is initiated under this act we believe it would be wise to make the first bill one which would amend this act so that it will be more in accord with what is necessary to give the people actual control over legislation. As soon as the present election is over and the actual figures of the vote in each constituency are available it will be possible to estimate the cost of securing Initiative petitions under the terms of the Act.

THE INSANITY OF EUROPE

The article under the above heading which is published on page 8 is a remarkably clear and striking exposition of the desperate condition created by military and naval rivalry among the European nations. The writer of the article concludes in an appeal to Great Britain and the United States to work together for the purpose of bringing this killing struggle to an end. What a magnificent work it would be for the cause of civilization if these two great Anglo-Saxon nations would unite and be the agency for bringing about international confidence and goodwill to be followed by disarmament and international arbitration. Every good citizen of both countries would joyfully endorse such a policy. But the first work would be to bring these two great nations together. The relations between Canada and each of these great nations is exceedingly pleasant, and Canada understands each of these nations better than they understand each other. What better policy could Canada adopt than to devote every energy towards bringing about a mutual understanding and agreement between Britain and the United States which would in return result so beneficially to the world at large. Surely such a policy would be far more dignified and helpful than the present squabble at Ottawa. Let Canada's contribution be towards peace.

One of our Alberta subscribers wants to know how to get a branch of a bank located where he is. There should be no trouble about that—provided enough farmers will guarantee to deposit their assets at three per cent., and enough other farmers will guarantee to pay eight to twelve per cent. interest for temporary loans.

ALBERTA FARM MACHINERY ACT

Much interest is being manifested in the law recently enacted by the Alberta Legislature regulating farm machinery contracts between the dealers and the farmers. The act is found on page 17 of this issue. Some of the farm machinery manufacturers and wholesalers maintain this act to be very unfair to them and, in fact, that it will render it impossible for them to do a further credit business in Alberta. The Financial Post, of Toronto (as would naturally be expected) rushes to the support of the manufacturers and says that it is unfair to add more worry either to the manufacturers or the implement agents. But what is more serious, The Post states:

"It would not astonish The Post if the implement houses decline to do a credit business under the conditions of the new Act. If they do it will be the duty of The Post to advise investors in the implement manufacturing business that their directors are pursuing a very injudicious course."

This sounds something like the remarks made by certain implement dealers. We are not prepared to say that the Alberta Act is altogether what it should be, although it is an attempt to give the farmer some protection from the rapacity of certain dealers. There are those of the manufacturers and dealers who are willing to do business with the farmers upon a reasonable basis, but there are others doing business right here in the Prairie Provinces who have imposed upon the farmers most shamefully. We appreciate the fact that many farmers themselves abuse business principles in dealing with implement companies, and we make no defence for such farmers. But ordinarily an individual farmer is not liable to do much injury to an immense corporation. Our advice to the implement dealers and manufacturers would be in this matter to "Begin nothing without considering what the end may be." If they take too drastic action at the present time it is liable to prove a boomerang. They had an opportunity two years ago to revise their contracts but neglected it. All that is desired by the farmers is a contract that will give each party equal rights and we fancy that if such contracts are used this new legislation will not be invoked.

FREE RAILS AND FREE IMPLEMENTS

The discussion of the action of the Government in remitting one-half the duty on 75,000 tons of steel rails imported by the Algoma Steel Co., brought out an excellent suggestion from Levi Thomson, M.P., in the House of Commons last week. The remission of duty amounting to \$300,000 was explained by the Government on the ground that Canadian mills could not supply all the rails required, and that if the G.T.P. had been compelled to import rails and pay the regular duty of \$7 a ton they would have abandoned a portion of their proposed construction in the West. It would unquestionably be in the best interests of the people if steel rails and everything else that is required for the development of this country were admitted free of duty, and The Guide therefore has no fault to find with any remission of duty, although it is difficult to understand, from the point of view of the public interest, why the remission of duty should not have applied to all imports of rails instead of being confined to importations by the Algoma Steel Co., as was the case in this instance. Mr. Thomson's suggestion was that the duty on agricultural implements should also be reduced to allow the farmers of this country to obtain the means of cultivating the soil and harvesting

their crops more cheaply. He pointed out that there was a shortage of agricultural implements in the West, and that there was more need of free agricultural implements than of free rails. On behalf of the Government it was, of course, pointed out that this remission of duty was really for the benefit of the farmers, inasmuch as it enabled the G.T.P. to proceed with construction work and provide certain sections with transportation facilities. The Government could benefit a great many more farmers, every farmer in Canada in fact, by adopting Mr. Thomson's suggestion and removing the duty from agricultural implements. The majority of the farmers of the West have to go into debt to buy their implements, and many of them are paying 12 per cent. interest on overdue machinery notes. The G.T.P., on the other hand, is enabled to borrow the money for its rails at 4 per cent. interest through the guarantee of its bonds by the Government, and if anyone in this country is entitled to ask for the lifting of tariff burdens it is the farmers.

Another thing that is clearly demonstrated by this incident is the fact that the railway development of Canada is being seriously retarded by the duty on steel rails. The duty on rails increases the cost of every mile of track that is laid, thus increasing the freight and passenger rates that must be charged to earn interest on the cost of construction, and it also compels our railroads to place their orders for rails with the Canadian steel mills, although those mills have for years been unable to supply the demand. For the proper development of Canada we should be able to bring materials and implements and everything else that we want from the places where those things can be obtained most cheaply and most readily. In other words, Canada needs Free Trade.

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION

Two statutes enacted by the Alberta Legislature last month will have a very far-reaching effect, and will, we believe, result in great progress and development in the rural sections of the province. One of these provided for the incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, with the officers of the U.F.A. as provisional directors. The act of incorporation is very similar to the charter of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. It provides that the government will advance 85 per cent. of the money necessary for the erection of local elevators, and that these elevators are to be provided by the Company after sufficient stock has been subscribed by farmers at each local point, to be paid for 20 per cent. cash and the balance as requested within the following four years. The company will have power to construct, purchase or lease country elevators and also to sell them or make any agreement for their operation with any other company, and also to buy and sell grain and handle all commodities required by farmers. The charter provides that the company may distribute profits co-operatively after 8 per cent. dividends have been declared on the paid-up capital stock.

The other act referred to is that providing for the incorporation of the co-operative associations. This act is intended to enable the farmers in local communities to organize themselves into co-operative associations for the purchase of their supplies or the sale of their produce and distribute their profits co-operatively, which could not be done under previous legislation. This act recognizes the right of the common people to transact their own business and act as their own middlemen.

Statistics are not such dry things when they deal with something that comes home as closely as the cost of living. Some of the Dominion Government statisticians tell us

that living was higher last year than for a generation. Nobody will dispute that statement. Will 1913 be worse than 1912? And will the Government do nothing except gravely inform the people that it is getting harder all the time to make ends meet? Will the Government do nothing to curb the extortion of the Triple Alliance?

COAL BARON'S GENEROSITY

Last spring, it will be remembered, the miners of hard coal in the United States rebelled against their low wages and harsh conditions of service and went on strike. Their employers induced them to return to work by agreeing to increase their wages about \$4,000,000 a year. As this raise in wages meant only eight cents per ton in the cost of coal production, the general public thought the mine magnates could well afford these few coppers out of the large prices they charge per ton. But did the mine bosses stand for this trifling reduction in their profits? Not for a minute. They simply turned around and taxed the consumers 26 cents more on every ton of coal bought. That is to say, to recoup themselves for paying their employees \$4,000,000 more a year the coal barons extracted from the public \$13,140,000 in extra prices. This bit of experience makes plain the necessity either that the people themselves take back the ownership of such natural resources as coal, or that they control the men allowed to exploit a nation's resources. The conscience and the intelligence alike of democracy today cry out against the old haphazard system by which the bounties of Nature, intended for all the people, such as coal mines or the land itself, are monopolized by the first comer, the shrewdest grafter, or the clique of interests wielding the biggest club. The Creator never intended the earth and the fulness thereof to be alienated from His children and become instruments of extortion and oppression in the hands of a few men. But as long as the people are not educated to the folly of handing over Nature's gifts to private hands, we might start with a new world to live in every year and be no better off. Once the people get back their right to the common heritage, we shall be well on the way to making of this old planet a new earth.

RESULTS OF BAD POLICY

The following letter from one of our subscribers indicates conditions in certain portions of the West and should be an eye-opener to a great many Canadians.

"You will no doubt be surprised to find only 50 cents enclosed, but the facts are as follows: I happened to be among the unfortunates who, on the strength of the C.N.R.'s charter taken out and granted for the Weyburn-Lethbridge line some four years ago, went out eighty miles and homesteaded. Am ready to prove up in the spring and am eighty miles out yet too. Nearly broke incidentally. I did not know the C.N.R.'s appetite for charters at the time of filing, being from the States. I brought nearly \$2,000 with me and have spent very nearly all. In return have a farm that no one could make a living on. I am a British subject. Canada herself is alright, God bless her. But, good gracious, the way she is being run! And probably 75 per cent. of her people sound asleep! So please extend my subscription till the end of June and then terminate it. You are doing splendid work with your Guide, and I shall miss it sorely, but I need the money."

This letter clearly demonstrates two things, namely: That our land system is absolutely wrong, and the unlimited power exercised by our railroad corporations is a crime against humanity. If our land system was right the writer of the above letter could have taken the first vacant homestead that he came to and paid his taxes into the public treasury. He did not go eighty miles from the railroad for pleasure, neither did the tens of thousands who are living many miles from the railroad go there for

pleasure. The Western Provinces are pretty well plastered with railway charters, with the result that thousands of the farmers in the country are in hopes to see a railroad run through their back yard in the course of the next year or two. But the railroad promoters are taking good care of themselves before they build a railroad and are pretty sure to gobble, or have their friends gobble, up all the best land that will be increased in value by the construction of the railroad. Some day when the people wake up to their rights and needs, charters will only be granted for railways that are needed and that are going to be built, and further, such railroads will be built where they can serve the people and not to suit the whims and pockets of bonused and subsidized promoters.

The appalling loss of life and property by the floods in the Ohio valley and the recent disasters caused throughout the Western States by cyclones are traced by scientists to one and the same cause—the lack of forests. In the East man has ruthlessly burned up or cut down the trees, with the result that every spring the water, instead of being held back by abundant forest growth, rushes away, causing more or less damage. In the Prairie Provinces Nature has not been so lavish in the distribution of timber wealth, but there is no reason why tree-planting should not be more general. Many spots are unsuited for cultivation, and if these were thickly planted with trees of rapid growth effective windbreaks would be made to the blizzards of winter and the destructive cyclones of summer.

Among the sixteen recorded precedents which President Wilson has broken is the doing away with the gold braid and lace which has hitherto adorned the President's attendant. Hereafter, when his military aid accompanies the President, he must dress like an ordinary citizen. Is there any good reason why each of the Canadian provinces should be taxed for the upkeep of more frills and furbelows, in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's office (to say nothing of the Governor-General's establishment at Ottawa), than the executive head of a hundred million people to the south will stand for? What earthly reason is there for a military display in connection with our gubernatorial offices?

J. Pierpont Morgan, the money king of America, is dead. The most eminent physicians, four trained nurses, or his hundreds of millions of dollars could not save his life. Death's sickle has laid him low, as it would any other, "With kings and counsellors of the earth, which built up waste places for themselves; or with princes that had gold, who filled their houses with silver." The multimillionaire had to leave all his wealth behind and could take into eternity only his character, like the rest of us. Along with his undoubted shrewdness and organizing genius went certain praiseworthy qualities such as regard for his word and his interest in art and literature. But the money trust, of which he was the uncrowned monarch, is a burden on the American people, and if the system of centralized control is broken down by his death, as some believe, the people will be that much better off.

President Wilson is no politician at all. He has announced that under no circumstances will he appoint relatives to office. He will not receive personally any applicant for a position unless he definitely sends for him. The new President declines to run the free employment agency which has made the office a burden to some former occupants. Some Canadian politicians would be none the worse for a little of Woodrow Wilson's sensitive personal honor.

Contraband

By Reginald McGrath

Written Specially for The Grain Growers' Guide

The little bald-headed lawyer stared out the window and waited awhile longer for President Grogan to reveal the real reason for the interview. The silence began to grow awkward and Fuller finally quit staring out the window and allowed his gaze to fasten upon the polished top of the big desk. That he should have been summoned to the sanctum of the Canadian Overland Railway by the President himself merely to exchange the time of day and smoke one of the President's very fine cigars was, of course, ridiculous; they were both busy men.

Grogan cleared his throat.
"We're liable to get snow 'fore long," he remarked, gravely.

"Jus' so. If this cold snap keeps up—uh—jus' so." The lawyer thoughtfully stroked his long nose till the ruby tip of it blushed while he indulged in a covert smile. Both men glanced automatically at the desk calendar. The date was November 31.

"Well, drop around again sometime. Glad to see you any time, Fuller."

"Uh—jus' so," nodded Mr. Fuller, rising and shaking hands with due solemnity. "I'll do that, Grogan. Great relaxation to drop in here for a comfortable chat with you. Rests a man up, somehow. Uh—jus' so,"

he added vacuously. Grogan slapped him on the back and laughed as he piloted his visitor to the door. "Oh, by the way, Fuller," he frowned, his hand on the knob, "I understand Jim Austin's been taken into the Cabinet while I was away this trip. Never knew Jim very well, but I guess he's a good man, eh?"

"First-class man." "What we want is faithful servants of the public in the administration of this country's affairs, Fuller. I'm glad to see a man of Austin's calibre bein' chosen for poor old Bartlett's portfolio. There's too many grafters in our party politics these days, eh? An' Austin ain't in that class, eh?" "Not much he ain't," and the little lawyer wagged his head—and winked at a pretty girl on a wall calendar. "Thought not. Glad of it," and President Grogan also wagged his head and also winked at the pretty girl. "Austin was the man behind in that subway deal for the Interurban people, you remember." "So he was, so he was." Grogan's bushy eyebrows rose slightly. "Very capable man. Well, good-day, Fuller." "Good-day, Grogan."

It was Grogan's way. His confidential legal adviser knew it was Grogan's way or he wouldn't have been confidential adviser. Wade, of the Engineering Department, was also acquainted with Grogan's way and when he was presently summoned into Grogan's presence and asked a number of questions about right-of-way and so forth in the neighborhood of a certain new town, he showed no surprise—not even when he was informed that the Canadian Overland had decided to switch its route, a change involving a loss of some thousands of dollars.

For, of course, President Grogan was no child of six; he had cut his wisdom teeth.

He went to a certain club for lunch at a certain hour and, by a strange coincidence, he chanced to meet a certain gentleman there by the name of Hon. James Austin, M.P.P. In fact, they had lunch at the same table and afterward they smoked a cigar in a corner of the lounging room and talked about suffragettes and the suffering poor, portfolios and port-wine, Home Rule and homesteaders. About railroads and real estate, not a word was said—at least, not anything of any account. Grogan did mention the unimportant fact that the Canadian Overland had been forced, at the last moment, to change its route through a certain new town and there would probably be a flurry among the real estate men as a result; but the wink which he bestowed upon the third button of the Hon. James Austin's waistcoat was caused by a loose eyelash. In fact the eyelash continued to make him blink so hard that the honorable gentleman finally helped him to extract it with the corner of a silk handkerchief.

It was Grogan's way. Pondering thereupon as he walked down the street, Hon. James Austin smiled with appreciation; for he could have taken oath that the eyelash he had helped to extract wouldn't

In this particular case the honorable gentleman was quite well aware that the little matter of guaranteeing certain bonds of the Canadian Overland Railroad would come before the government shortly and that the guarantee would equal twice the cost of actual construction. He missed his guess if Mike Grogan wasn't due to lose a whole eyebrow before the deal was finally consummated. Mike wouldn't miss it. He couldn't expect to occupy the whole Bread-Pan, anyway. Every man's rise in life depended upon the Dough; Mike had already got his share and was beginning to run over. It was a marvel the way that fighting Irishman had climbed.

The Honorable Jim Austin's appreciation was certainly well founded. Grogan was Irish, of course. His father, who had been a raiser of pigs—a raiser of pigs, that was all—had gained a certain reputation at Donnybrook Fair for the mending of manners by the breaking of heads. His grandfather, his great-grandfather and all the rest of the grand old ancestors had been smugglers of contraband—smugglers of contraband, that was all. The house of Grogan had been a tumble-down lean-to affair, with the entrance to an underground passage concealed

Canada and began to use a spade in the interests of a new railroad, it was a foregone conclusion that he should be bossing a gang within a month or two and that when the road began to extend its lines, he should become a sub-contractor, then a contractor. And once having become a contractor, it was also to be expected that the affable smile and the self-control should finally carry him into the presence of politicians, so that he awoke one day to find himself graduated from the rank cutty pipe into the ranks where the regular perusal of three-for-a-quarter cigars is punctuated by the occasional gift of a twenty-five-center.

Many things did Grogan pick up in that first election experience of his, not overlooking ten thousand dollars in cold cash and a "connection" in the shape of a document, which represented one of those little errors to make which is human and to hide which one will sometimes do much for a "promising young man," if one is a politician uncomfortably "high up." That is so.

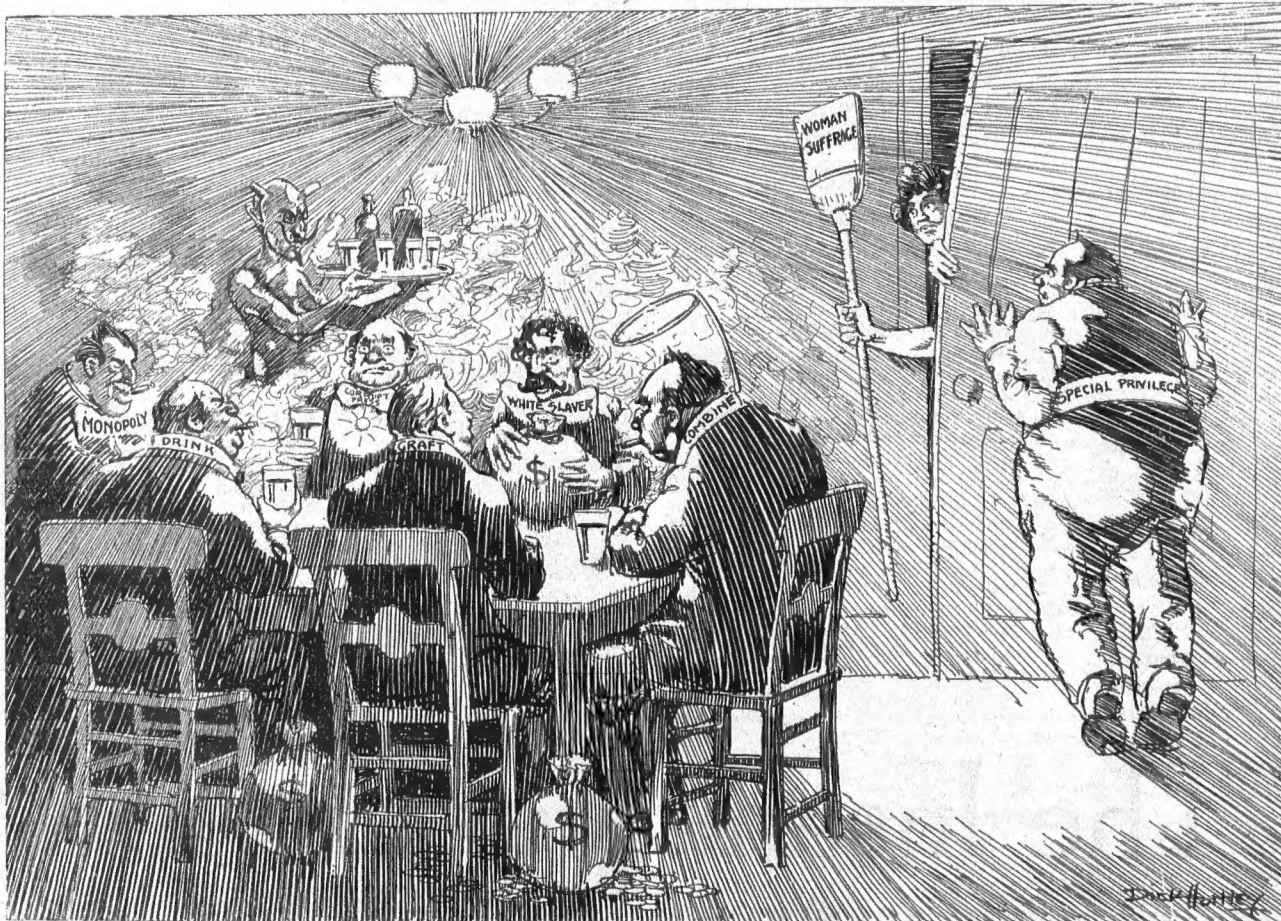
And to be a "promising young man" and have ten thousand dollars in cold cash and such a "connection" is to furnish fallow grounds for the seeds of ambition. Inasmuch as capital often moves in a

mysterious way, its wonders to perform, it was not very long before Grogan began to be known in the land from Dan to Beersheba. So that a close study of the Wise Men and the Prophets enabled the said Mike Grogan to gaze upon the Promised Land, and once having gazed, he girded up his loins and straightway set forth to where the Flesh-Pots of Egypt loomed high on the sky-line. Which is to say, that he managed to manipulate his first railway charter, to gather the necessary capital for the commencement of operations on a small scale, to cover up the falseness of his weights and measures and get away officially with a maximum load, a minimum of "tare." Having made this first delivery to himself, as it were, the career of Michael Grogan really began. Most careers that are worth the name evolve from a fight of some kind or other. Grogan's was no exception. His opponent was

a man by the name of Untermeyer and he had a little railroad a few hundred miles long running out of Montreal into the lumbering country. Aside from Grogan's affection for the race in general, he really wanted this logging railroad very badly and it wasn't long before Mr. Whatchamaycallum was in financial difficulties because of certain "influences" that began to make certain dictations; in fact, the A.B. & C. went into liquidation. Mr. Untermeyer went into a situation (with an uncle in Chicago, who was in the pawnbroking business) and Grogan went into occupation by buying up the bonds at forty per cent. of their value.

Having thus demonstrated the strength of his "pull," Grogan looked about for other tit-bits and found them embodied

Continued on Page 22



The Game is Nearly Played Out

have made a toothbrush for the smallest mosquito that ever bored for nourishment. At any rate he lost no time in betting several thousand dollars against that eyelash that the estate was a tip; he did it by having a real estate agent obtain options for him on a lot of property in a certain new town through which the Canadian Overland Railway proposed to run. Whereby it will be seen at once that the Hon. James Austin, M.P.P., was possessed of a fine lack of caution—and making money out of it.

You see, one can do that if one happens to understand the fine points of the game one is playing. One must remember, for instance, that four of a kind can dictate to a full house and that in Pom-Pom-Pullaway there is a great deal more than just not being caught.

in its cellar. The family crest was emblazoned with a number of things—all rampant.

But it wasn't so much that by heredity Grogan was a fighter; equally important as a success asset was the fact that he could control his temper with fine judgment as to the proper time for sallying to the fray and the proper time for keeping under cover. For this commendable caution Grogan was no doubt indebted to some slant-eyed old hypocrite of the family whose habits would not bear government inspection. At any rate, the angrier Grogan got the more affable became his smile; the harder he had to fight for a thing, the more he coveted it and the less regard he had for the weapons of combat.

So that when Grogan first came to

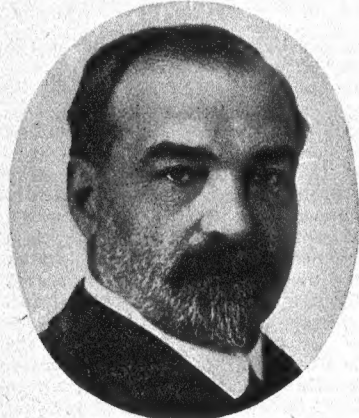
Who's Who in the C.N.R.

At the present juncture it will be interesting to know the financial standing of the five Canadians who practically own and control the Canadian

Northern Railway. With this in view a statement has been prepared by The Guide showing the various companies in which these men are interested and

the paid up capital of each company. In many of the companies three or four of the men are on the same boards. The list is not complete, but is all that

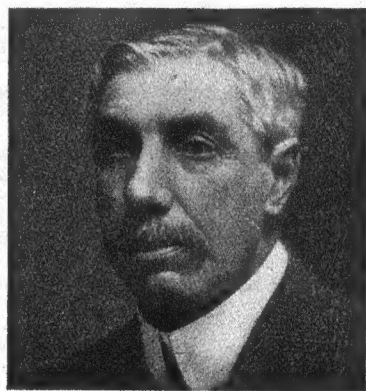
is available at present. The only other director of the Canadian Northern is R. M. Horne-Payne, a prominent British capitalist.



Sir Donald D. Mann



Sir William Mackenzie



D. B. Hanna



Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.



Frederic Nicholls

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE

President Canadian Northern Railway	\$70,000,000
Vice-President P. Burns and Company, Limited	
Dir. Canadian General Electric Company, Limited ..	7,640,000
" Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	1,750,000
" Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	42,656,800
" Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited	
" Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada	450,000
" National Trust Company, Limited	1,500,000
" Shawinigan Water and Power Company	10,000,000
" Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company of Canada, Limited	4,493,000
" Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	4,000,000
Pres. Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company ..	4,600,000
" Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000,000
" Toronto Street Railway Company	10,968,383
" Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	2,000,000
" Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	6,000,000
Chairman Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited ..	40,000,000

\$246,058,183

SIR DONALD D. MANN

Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway	\$70,000,000
Dir. Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company ..	4,600,000
" Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	6,000,000
	\$80,600,000

D. B. HANNA

Third Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway	\$70,000,000
First Vice-Pres. Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	4,000,000
Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited	1,500,000
" Magann Air Brake Company, Limited	
" Western Salt Company, Limited	
Dir. British America Assurance Company	1,400,000
" Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company	1,179,353
" London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited	1,000,000
" Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000,000
" Western Assurance Company	2,500,000
" Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited ..	1,500,000
" Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	6,000,000
" Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company	925,000

\$130,004,353

Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.

Vice-Pres. Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$15,000,000
" Mexico Tramways Company	6,487,400
" National Trust Company, Limited	1,500,000
" Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000,000
" Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000,000
Dir. Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited ..	13,432,890
" British America Assurance Company	1,400,000
" Magann Air Brake Company, Limited	
" Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited	19,585,000
" Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company ..	4,600,000
" Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	4,000,000
" Western Assurance Company	2,500,000
" Western Canada Flour Mills Company	1,500,000
" Canadian Northern Railway	70,000,000
" Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company	925,000

\$220,930,290

FREDERIC NICHOLLS

Pres. Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company	
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Canadian Foundry Company, Limited	
" Canadian General Electric Company, Limited ..	7,640,000
Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company	
" Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited	6,000,000
" Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000,000
" Toronto and Niagara Power Company	3,000,000
" Toronto Power Company	2,000,000
" Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	10,968,383
Dir. British America Assurance Company	1,400,000
" Canadian Northern Railway Company	70,000,000
" Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	42,656,800
" Imperial Rolling Stock Company, Limited	
" Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company	925,000
" Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	4,000,000
" Western Assurance Company	2,500,000
Dir. and Hon. Sec. London Electric Company, Limited ..	406,200

\$191,496,383

The Insanity of Europe

From The London Nation, regarded as representing very closely the Views of Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

Moralists are accustomed to speak of the unity and close inter-relation of peoples in the modern world as though it were a self-evident blessing. What it may be one day is the secret of the dreaming prophet and the theorist. What it is to-day is to all appearance an accumulated curse. All the Continent has taken in the early weeks of this year the resolution to arm afresh, and if one inquires into the immediate cause, the answer is a reference to what has happened in the far corner of South-eastern Europe. The German decision to make an immense increase in her land forces preceded the French proposal to return to the system of three years' service, and all the semi-official explanations of the German attitude refer us to the new portent of the appearance in the Balkans of a military power which must become increasingly formidable. It seems, at a

first glance, a frivolously remote explanation. Because the Bulgarians will soon be drilling conscript peasants from Macedonian villages, is that a reason why the lads of distant Normandy should spend an extra year in the barracks? It is a staggering and unwelcome consequence of the intimate reaction of nation on nation, that a military change in the distant and isolated Balkan peninsula should add a score of millions annually, not to mention exceptional expenditure, to the military budgets of France and Germany, with consequences in Russia and Austria which are as yet only a menacing interrogation.

The Slav Peril

It helps us very little to understand this new phase of militarist folly to be told that the German peoples are in new

danger from the Slav peril. Modern statesmen are not, in reality, governed by ethnological sentimentality. It is true that Russia is now a much more formidable military Power than she was when Japan checked her advance in the Far East. But her ambitions seem to lead her rather to Persia and Armenia than to any European goal. It is, moreover, a gratuitous folly to suppose that the Balkan States, aggrandised, federated it may be, and greatly enhanced in prestige and self-esteem, will allow themselves to be in the future what they were only fitfully, if at all, in the past, the tools of Russian policy. Europe made that mistake after the liberation of Bulgaria a generation ago, when she owed profound gratitude to Russia. There is, indeed, only one danger point which could possibly range the Slav and the German peoples in a real conflict of

interest. If Austria and, still more, Hungary continue to treat the Serbs and Croats in their own territories as step-children, it is conceivable that they might in the end provoke the Servian Kingdom and, with it, all the Balkan Slavs into a war of liberation. That would be, if Russia should join in it, a war of Slav against German. But it could come about only by reason of an insensate and illiberal internal policy within the Austrian Empire, and it is hard to see in what sense it could be regarded as a European question. That peasants and artisans in France and Germany should be armed and drilled because there may, in the dim future, be a question whether Austria can retain her Servian population in a state of semi-freedom, is a reductio ad absurdum of the whole theory of the balance of power.

Continued on Page 14

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

AS THE NEW ZEALANDER SEES US

I have had the pleasure lately of listening to two speakers from the progressive colony of New Zealand and they both expressed the same sentiment—surprise, that we women of Canada put up with our disabilities as calmly as we do.

Miss Anderson Hughes, speaking in the Y.W.C.A. to a meeting of the Political Equality League, cited the case of the woman in Vancouver who had borne four children, each of which had been given away by the father without the consent of the poor heart-broken mother. When Miss Hughes was in Vancouver, a few weeks ago, the youngest child was only a few weeks old and the father even then had an advertisement in the paper of a child for adoption.

In British Columbia the mother who has all the suffering to bear in bringing the child into the world, is not recognized as having any legal claim on her offspring. It belongs absolutely to the father, so much so that while it is still unborn, should the father die, he can will it to the care of someone other than the mother. In some cases where the child is in need, she may appeal to the courts and be allowed to take care of her little one until it is seven years of age, after which it passes out of her care forever.

Another instance of our bad government, at which Miss Hughes stood aghast, was this: A man deserted his wife and son when the boy was still quite small. His wife bravely took in boarders and brought up her son well. When he reached manhood he came West and succeeded in acquiring some little property. Then he fell sick and being very devoted to her sent for his mother. He was ill for several months, but at great financial loss the mother, who did not count the cost where her boy was concerned, stayed and nursed him. Finally, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, he died and left no will.

The father, who for all these years had been living the lowest kind of a life, now stepped in and claimed the property and as he was the only parent the boy had legally—though he was the only one he did not have morally—the law handed over every penny of it to him. The poor mother's expenses to and from the East had to be paid out of her own slender purse. This actually happened in the Province of Manitoba, and yet there are those who don't see why the women of this country should ask for the franchise.

Now, as far as responsibility for the care of it is concerned, an illegitimate child has only one parent—the poor girl who is responsible for its existence. The father, if he can be proven and found, can be compelled to contribute to the care of the mother at confinement and help support the child until it is fifteen years of age, but the mother—because there is only dishonor associated with it, is the child's only legal guardian. But here is the infamous part of it. If this illegitimate child dies without a will, his property goes, to whom? To the poor unfortunate who has had to bear a life-long shame for owning her parenthood? Dear me, no—it goes to the state.

Verily this looks to me like a too literal application of the biblical command, "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CHICKEN TROUBLES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a very interested reader of The Guide for some years. Although I like reading it all, I must say I always turn first to the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages.

I have thought several times that I would write, but failed to do so. So many times I have read pieces that I could just have called out "hear, hear."

I see April Jewel has written on poultry raising. I would like to tell you of my little experience and also to state that I do not think a person can take in all the agricultural college men would like us to believe.

My reasons are these: We were intending to build a new hen-house last summer and, of course, I wanted the



"WHEN NATURE SMILES ON MANITOBA"

best, so I went down to the agricultural train that passed through here. I got their best plan for hen-house which was 16x25x7 feet high, with half pitch roof, with half cotton and half glass windows, each 4x4 feet. Now I followed these instructions to the letter, for I built it myself, with my little boys' help, aged eleven and eight years. They helped to hold up ends of long boards and put up rafters and shingles.

Now, perhaps the men will say, no wonder it is cold, how could it be built well? Now any man that likes can come and examine it and see if he can find fault and truthfully say he could do it much better.

This is how it is built: first there is a cement foundation, with 2x6 inch sill, 2x4 studding 2 feet apart, 2x4 plate double on the sides, shiplap all round, then tar paper and siding, plain boards and tar paper for sheeting and shingles. Their plan is 16x25 or any length, so I made mine 16x30; in that length there are three cotton and three glass windows, each 4x4 feet. It is ceiled inside with 4 inch boards, 2 inches apart, and straw loft.

Now this is a beautiful hen-house. I have cement floor and roosts all along back, with nests underneath. It is ideal for summer or any country warmer than Manitoba. Why, because my spring chickens were laying from 16 to 20 eggs every day, but as soon as the heavy cold came they got down to 4 to 6 per day, and the cockerels' combs were badly frozen. The pullets' combs turned white, 2 pullets and 1 cockerel died, so then we put them all down in the pig pen where it was warm. They started to lay again in about 3 weeks and all got their proper color again.

Now I think fowls would be alright in a cold, dry place, if it is not too cold, but where there are a lot of cotton windows it is just as cold inside as out, only there is no draft, and what fowls can live in a place when it is 40 or 50 below zero?

My plan is, before next winter to make tight storm windows of lumber and put over cotton windows and close at night and stormy days. Now if any one can give me better advice, I will be only too glad to get it, for I would like to hear of anyone's experience in this line. I might state also that I had a curtain to drop down in front of roosts at night; still, that did not protect them. I have the pure bred single comb white leghorns only. Has any one these and other kinds? Which is the best? Do others lay as well as these?

This is a very long letter, Miss Beynon, but cross out what you see fit or all if you like. I am quite in favor of woman suffrage and I only wish we were as far advanced as Saskatchewan. Both men and women are quite alive up there. I will close now, wishing you every success, I am, Yours truly,

A WOMAN CARPENTER.

A CURE FOR FITS

Dear Editor:—By all means don't think of giving up our Sunshine page in The Grain Growers' Guide. We farmers' wives look forward to having our page for Sunday to read.

Now I find for coughs or sore throats, nothing beats the cold water cloth. Wring out the flannel in ice-cold water and wrap around the child's neck. Put dry one over to keep pillow dry. For a child taking fits, just pry the mouth open and give salt and water till they come out of it, then give good physic of any kind. Rub and work their arms and rub the legs. They are sure to be weak after it; it is generally from the stomach or teeth. I say when children are small, say up to 7 or 8 years, don't make a slave of yourself for them; just do what's right and make the child wait on itself. Keep a firm hand and see how much more a child will care for you. It is sure not to be selfish and you will not be tired listening to that whining all day. Now to get the bag out of pants. Just turn pants inside out and wet the knee well. Now take the iron, start on outside of the bag and keep going around the baggy knee, just a narrow strip at a time. Let the iron not be too hot and go slow and by the time you get to the centre the baggy knee will be all shrunk up. This might be handy for the bachelors.

I see where our editor has been visiting out on the farm. When you want another holiday, please call on me. We have just one pocket-book and six children, and often have to go careful to make ends meet; but we are happy and we know what each one intends doing. If my husband is delayed in town, I know it is for some good reason, not drink. What happy homes there would be only for it. If all the men would only swear off for a year, I know there would be very few who would ever touch it again. Yes, I know we have lots of good men only for the habit of treating; very few men will drink alone. I would like to see the treating cut out. It would help our boys, I am sure.

OLD FASHIONED.

TRANSMISSION OF COLDS

The mother who allows a member of her family who has a cold to play or sleep in the same room with the other members is not wholly a good or wise mother. Colds are catching. It has been demonstrated thousands of times that where one child in the family has a cold, the others will have it too. One usually has to overcome the cold and the treatment too. There is an old-fashioned idea that the afflicted one should be swaddled in blankets, coddled up to the stove, and kept there with the fire at a white-heat temperature, the room being made as airtight as an oven. Violent perspiration is produced, so when exposed to the least draft the patient catches more cold. It is well to dress warmly and get into the open air and help nature respond to the treatment. Don't hang around the stove or the radiator. Take a cold rub after the hot bath and there is no danger of catching cold.

Children should be kept in the open air as much as possible and as soon as possible after they are born. It has been demonstrated that babies, two, three and four months old, have been put to sleep in their carriages out on the porch, even

in winter, and have grown into strong, healthy children. Bring up a child like an exotic and he will remain one.

TASTY PORK DISHES

Pork Chops and Fried Apples

Have the chops cut fat and at least half an inch thick, cover them with milk and let them stand for several hours. When ready to cook mix together pepper, salt and a little powdered sage and dip the chops in this, then into powdered bread crumbs and fry in lard until brown. When all the chops are fried pour off part of the gravy and reserve for frying the apples. Into the remainder stir a tablespoonful of flour and let brown slightly, then turn in milk or boiling water sufficient to thin to the desired degree for gravy and keep hot in a gravy boat. Cut the apples in thick slices, leaving on the rind and core, and fry brown in the plain chop fat. Arrange the apples around the pork and serve the gravy separately.

Stuffed Tenderloin

Pork tenderloin, when bought from the city butcher, costs about forty cents a pound, but this is not as extravagant as it seems, as there is absolutely no waste, and because of its richness not as much can be eaten of it as of other meats which cost less. Have the butcher cut a slit along each tenderloin, but do not split and flatten it as is usually the custom. Make a stuffing of bread crumbs, flavoring it with powdered sage, a little onion and melted butter. Fill the slits with this, then roll up the tenderloins and skewer them in shape. Over the top of each skewer a slice of salt pork. Put in a baking pan, dredging them with flour and adding a little boiling water. Baste frequently and bake until all sides are an appetizing brown. Remove the little rolls to a hot platter, and with the liquid that remains in the baking pan, flour and boiling water make a rich brown gravy which pour over and around the tenderloins. Serve apple sauce, mashed sweet potatoes and boiled onions with this dish.

Pork Hot Pie

Have the fat trimmed from a spare-rib and the bones cracked, then boil the rib until the meat is tender, skimming off the scum. Use only water enough to cover and when the meat is tender thicken this with flour and salt and pepper to taste. Make a crust by working into light biscuit dough a half-tablespoonful of butter; roll it thin, cut in small squares and let them rise until light, then cover the meat and gravy with these squares, put the lid on the pot and boil steadily for three-quarters of an hour, when serve at once. The kettle should be sufficiently large to permit the pot pie to boil hard without boiling over. Potatoes may be added to this dish, and stewed parsnips go excellently with it.

Mock Head Cheese

Boil pigs' feet and any of the tougher cheaper parts until the meat will slip from the bones, then remove these, put the meat through the chopper, using one of the coarse knives, and season with pepper, salt, sage and summer savory. Put the seasoned meat back in a kettle with just enough of the liquor in which it was cooked to keep it from burning, stir well together and bring to the simmer, then pour into a mould and stand in a cold place for two or three days, when it can be sliced and eaten cold with an accompaniment of sliced hard boiled eggs and potato salad or warmed up in spiced vinegar.

LIFE

Forenoon and afternoon and night,—
Forenoon
And afternoon and night,
Forenoon, and—what!
The empty song repeats itself.
No more?
Yea, that is Life: make
This forenoon sublime,
This afternoon a psalm,
This night a prayer,
And time is conquered and thy crown
is won.

—Edward Rowland Hill.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg - - - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:
C. A. Dunning - - - Regina

Secretary-Treasurer:
F. W. Green - - - Moose Jaw

Displeased

A number of our fellows were at the convention in Saskatoon and came back much displeased. As far as I can see, they think there is a bunch of pretty clever men at the head of the Association. That they can manipulate it and many good resolutions are shelved or set aside with very little consideration. Then again, the convention is now so big that delegates have no opportunity to express their views, therefore, why not have a convention in each of the 15 districts, representatives from the district conventions to sit as long as necessary in Central convention? Personally I am not in favor of this for obvious reasons, but I feel there are some reasons not so obvious that I cannot lay my hands on just now. Can you supply them? Then, what are the strongest reasons why a third party or a farmers' party should not be formed?

We are having a meeting to discuss these things on Saturday the 22nd, and would ask you to let me have, if possible, a reply by that time.

W. A. KENNEDY,
Sec'y Conquest Assn.

W. A. Kennedy, Esq.,
Yours of the 18th inst to hand and noted, re the conduct of the convention. You say you think there is a pretty clever bunch at the head of the Association; that they can manipulate the gathering to suit their purpose; that many of the resolutions are shelved; that the convention is too large and many have not an opportunity to express their views, and why not have a convention in each of the organization districts?

Personally I was so busy making the necessary arrangements for the general conduct of the convention that I had very little whatever to do with what business was transacted. I hope you do not charge me personally. The presidents, the executive and the resolution committee have the handling of the convention business largely in their hands. But you must remember, when we go to such gatherings the delegates are masters absolutely. They have a president who acts as chairman and into whose hands they commit certain powers, but always subject to convention approval, and if officers can manipulate the convention it is only another case of the inability of our men to govern themselves. If your statements have any truth in them, whatsoever, it would seem that it is the delegates themselves who are to blame. Why not put more politicians on the Directorate and ensure proper management?

Next you ask, "What are the strong reasons why a third party or Farmers' Party should not be formed?" As far as I know there are no reasons why a Farmers' Party should not be formed. Any farmer, to my mind, has a right to come out and offer himself as a candidate, absolutely independent of either of the two old parties. If he does, however, experience shows they will both pile on him and many of the farmers will do likewise. Many think it would be a great blessing to the farmers of Saskatchewan if, by some means, we could secure the election of four or five good strong farmers, absolutely independent of either of the two present political parties, answerable to the farmers' organization instead of a political party, in order that they might be able, independently, to place the farmers' position and condition squarely before the legislative assembly or Dominion Parliament. Mark—not to work for either of the political parties, (if they were attachies of either they would be absolutely useless) but for the purpose of clearly representing unbiasedly the men who get their living by tilling the soil—the basic industry—the foundation of all our national progress. In order to bring this about it is thought to be necessary for a group of men to agree together to put up a certain sum of money and to select a man to represent

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

them and agree to work together to secure his election, as the candidate should not be asked to finance the people's campaign, and just as soon as you get that far, it would also appear that we have something in the nature of a third party and it would be certain to call forth the antagonism of both the old political parties, unless we could secure special representation for our organization, and that would be little use until we are free men. I know from experience some little of what a man will have to meet in the way of a combination of both old parties to misrepresent and vilify him in every possible way to secure his defeat, because any kind of defeat of either of the old parties is better for them than a farmers' party win, which would be certain to develop a crop of such candidates. I shall be pleased to hear what your local thinks after your discussion.

F. W. G.

Please find enclosed the amount of fees owing by this Association—\$11.00—to date. Kindly forward receipt.

W. J. WALLEN,
Sec'y, Pengarth Association.

Please find another contribution of \$5.00 membership fees. Please forward us 25 tickets, a writing pad and a stamp for our branch work, also we wish a book on parliamentary practise or guide to public meetings. We want to educate ourselves in right methods at our gatherings. Can you recommend such a book. I enclose \$8.00. If this is not enough to cover bill I will forward balance.

BEN. P. SALOWAY,
Sec'y, Halcyonia Association.

Yes, we are ordering a stock of this kind of book.

F. W. G.

Enclosed find \$10.00 membership fees from this Association. Kindly forward receipt for same.

CHARLES SHORE,
Sec'y, Fairville Association.

Spy Hill held a meeting in the school on Friday, February 21, to hear Mr. Greer's report of the convention, of which he gave a very good account. He was unfortunate in missing most of the first day's proceedings owing to a delay on the railway, which placed him at a great disadvantage. J. H. Watson gave an address on telephones, dealing with the new act. John Selkirk gave an illustration of the difference between marketing grain twenty years ago and at the present day. He showed very clearly that you dare not make a complaint to a buyer in the early days or you might have the pleasure of digging your grain out of the hopper and taking it home with you, but today you can get your grade and weight and if there is any trouble you can go to the commission with it. He also asked the people to give their support to Tantalton Agricultural Society, mentioning that although we put up a good race for it we lost and now that Tantalton has it, it is up to us to support it. Moses Smith spoke briefly in the interest of the Co-operative Creamery and showed little sympathy for anyone who got bitten with outside creameries. There was a large attendance of ladies and no doubt they will be represented at the next convention. After supper the time was indulged in dancing, which turned out to be a musical treat, which was provided by Mr. Miller and Mr. Chapman. Enclosed find \$21.00 for membership fees, most of which were paid in at this meeting. We almost imagine we hear Mr. Green saying, "More meetings, boys."

HARRY J. PERRIN,
Sec'y, Spy Hill Association.

We held our organization meeting at the school house at Red Jacket on the evening of the 24th. We were fortunate enough to secure the services of F. W. Redman, district director, from Grenfell, to address the meeting, and although we had to arrange the meeting rather suddenly, we had a very good and enthusiastic representation. Mr. Redman ably explained the objects of the

Grain Growers' association, as well as entertaining those present with a full report of the proceedings of the convention at Saskatoon, after which the organizing of the new Red Jacket local was formed. The following officers were elected:—President, W. J. Gedge; vice-president, R. G. Ross; directors, D. K. McDonald, J. Mitchell, James McDougall, W. J. Gedge, Jr., D. J. McKinnon and R. McCormick; secretary-treasurer, D. McDonald, Jr. After the organizing was over Mr. Redman was again called to the platform and asked to explain fully the discrimination to which the farmers' grain was subject from the time it left their hands until it was landed on the Liverpool market, after which a lively discussion took place and was participated in by several of the members present, and on account of the lateness of the hour it was thought advisable to bring the meeting to a close. I herewith enclose \$5.00 fees for 11 members. We are holding meetings on the 10th and 24th of March for the purpose of getting more members. We expect to have about 20 or 25 members. One of our present members is a life member and has been for some time, making a present membership of 12. I must ask you to kindly send me some membership cards as well as copies of the latest constitution.

D. McDONALD,
Sec'y, Red Jacket Association.

We have formed a local here of the Grain Growers' association and so far we have 22 names on our membership list. I enclose \$11.00 membership fees for those who have joined. Will you kindly send me receipt forms or whatever it is you use, and any other directions and information would be welcome. We expect to have a good local here as everybody seems interested.

A. E. ROSVOLD,
Sec'y, Viceroy Association.

Directors at Large:

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantalton.

District Directors:

B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantalton; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

Please find enclosed \$6.50 membership fees for 1913. Kindly forward us receipt for same.

J. T. LAYCOCK,
Sec'y, Cooper Creek Association.

A meeting was held this afternoon in the school house at Sidewood for the purpose of starting a branch of the G.G.A. Twelve members were enrolled, but we are in very bad need of some one to speak for us. Could you send us a man for our next meeting, the 23rd. The officers appointed were as follows:—President, F. Hickman; vice-president, S. Muryn; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Hooper; directors, A. G. Courtney, G. A. Davis and W. Best. Enclosed find \$7.00, being \$6.00 membership fees and \$1.00 for tickets.

A. A. HOOPER,
Sec'y, Sidewood Association.

Fortnightly Meetings Bring Converts

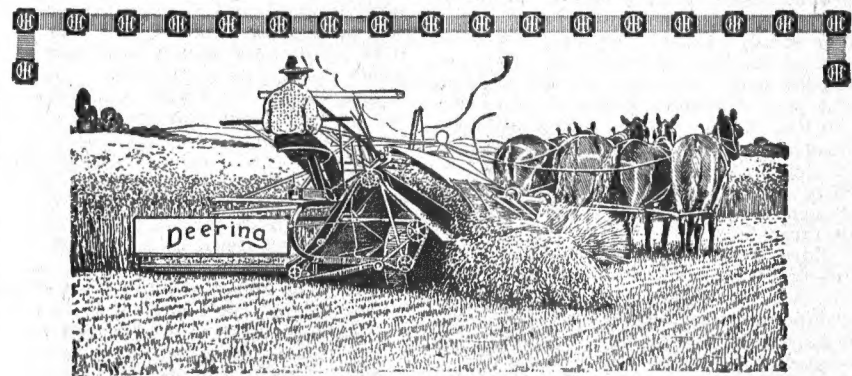
Please find enclosed \$3.50, being additional fees for 1913. We have been doing O.K. all winter, holding regular meetings every fortnight. We have some new members this year who have taken us three years to get them converted. So you can imagine the patience we have at Idaleen.

J. THOMAS,
Sec'y Idaleen.

A Biggar Gunn

Find enclosed 25 cents in stamps for membership cards, as we are endeavoring to organize a Grain Growers' association here. I will send on the minutes of our first meeting.

FRED GUNN, Biggar.



Cut and Bind All Your Grain with a Deering New Ideal Binder

SPECIAL features make the Deering New Ideal binder particularly effective in Western Canada grain fields. The manufacturers study all the conditions that farmers in the western provinces have to meet and they have provided for them in ways that make the Deering binder an ideal machine for your work.

The main frame is made of high carbon steel bars, hot-riveted together, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape. Ball and roller bearings make the machine light running. The reel is strongly braced and can always be held parallel with the cutter bar whether working high or low. The reel is easily adjustable to the right height for handling different stands of grain. A special Z-shaped cutter bar, almost level with top of platform, allows short grain to pass freely, without lodging on the cutter bar. The three packers and three discharge arms help greatly in doing efficient work. Either smooth section or the usual serrated knives fit the cutter bar. The Deering knottor never fails.

Your harvest troubles cease when you use a Deering binder. Look one over at the I H C local agent's place of business. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



Hon. Pres.—James Bower Red Deer
President—W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey,
 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream Calgary
Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

U.F.A. MISSIONARY TRIP

Just a little news for The Guide, if you think it is worth while publishing. A few of us delegates to the annual convention in Calgary talked over a little scheme to organize a few more locals in our district, and the result was that last Monday, February 17, Mr. Hart, secretary-treasurer of the Roseview Union, and myself started out to try our hand at organizing. When we started it was storming something fierce but let up after a few hours. We had not proceeded many miles before our cutter broke down, so we had to take a short cut to the nearest farm, and in doing so we let down a fence. The farmer saw us and came across with the intention of eating us both up, but when he found out our mission he cooled down and lent us his buggy. We finally landed at the first place our meeting had been called at, and we had a very good reception, and at 8.30 we opened up our meeting, and it certainly was not slow or tame. We had the use of the post office, but before we got half way through with the business we were using most of the kitchen also. We started up a fine local at this point which is called the Sarcee Butte Local. We enrolled nineteen members all told, and I for one certainly congratulate them for the intelligent manner in which they discussed the work of the U.F.A. and handled their business that night, and I don't think I am guessing when I say we shall hear from this local in the near future.

Organized Also at Morrin

We closed the meeting in the early hours of the morning, so we managed to get a little sleep, and we felt pretty good with the success that had attended us at Sarcee, so did not mind the rough country we travelled to Morrin, a new town on the C.N.R., but we thought we were up against a hard proposition when we found that no one knew about a meeting for that night, February 18, so we just hit out to do the advertising ourselves, but no one asked us to give them a lift with a hayrack, so we got around quite fast considering the turtlebacks they have in that district and we were practically strangers. I cut hay round the town of Morrin seven years ago, but that did not help much and some of the men I worked with at that time were at the meeting, but they have grown with the country and they did not know me and I did not know them. Well, we got quite a few of the best farmers in the district in town that night, and we held them around the stores and the sidewalks until the church trustees held their meeting in the church, as that was the only place we could get. We had a very successful meeting, taking everything into consideration, and we organized them, and it was certainly gratifying to see how the people responded to our call. We cannot express the thanks we would like to bestow on Mr. Greentree for the assistance and time he has given to Mr. Hart and myself, and I am very sorry to state that we cannot show him the results of his labors at present, as the mail service is not at all what it might be between Carbon and Drumheller, it takes about ten days to reach from one place to another, but we can travel from place to place in half a day nicely, so, on account of the delay to our letters we only had the notices posted for this meeting four days ahead of the meeting, consequently the farmers around did not know anything about it, but we gathered what men we could around town and had a kind of debating meeting and made arrangements for the next meeting. There are quite a number of farmers and ranchers around this district, and it is quite possible the men that help organize at Drumheller will be asked to go to a school house, two and a half hours' drive from the town to help organize a local out there, as I believe there is advertising got out to that effect. We did our best to get our

bible, namely the Grain Growers' Guide, into the hands of the farmers of the districts we visited, and we were very pleased to get a few new subscribers. In each case the secretaries of the new locals will act as agents for The Guide. We were four days on this trip altogether, and we covered 120 miles, but we would spend as much again for the same results that attended our efforts, if we can at any time get away from our farms, and we certainly appreciate the assistance from Mrs. Hart and other friends in our home district, during our absence.

Wishing The Guide every success in their good work, yours truly,
W. A. WOOD,
 Vice-President, Carbon Local.

Alby Holds Big Rally

We met the first of the year and enrolled 20 members. The officers elected were: A. Rawlins (director for Medicine Hat district), president; John McBurke, vice-president; R. L. Smith, secretary; and also three directors. We have one of the most energetic presidents of any local; the officers are also there with the goods, not alluding, of course, to the secretary. Our local has increased from 20 to 40 members and they are still coming and still working harmoniously.

Now, re our meeting on March 20. Invitations were issued to the neighboring locals to meet en masse in special session at our hall, which on special occasions is a large barn, as our school house is not capacious enough. The weather man did the best he could for us that day, although the weather was not ideal, still we had 100 or more present. The meeting was enlivened by the presence of a number of ladies who seemed to take much interest in the discussions. Our president, Mr. Rawlins, being unable to attend on account of sickness, Vice-President Burke called the meeting to order, and Geo. Casper was elected chairman and R. L. Smith secretary, after which discussions pro and con on questions relative to the needs of the farmer were in order and the important issues now before the House. The discussions all appeared to be one-sided, all "pro." One didn't hear any "con" talk. The stand taken by our government at Edmonton meets with the entire approval of the people, judging by the sentiment expressed here. We were a little handicapped in not having the latest information from the seat of government, but still we could express our views on what we wanted and what we are going to get, and we were given good talks by Messrs. Bryan, Hempel, Burke, Huish, Johnson, Miles, Guertzen, Wright, Rose and others on co-operative purchasing and kindred subjects. Mr. John Reason was elected general secretary for the locals represented, and was instructed to secure prices on commodities, and the secretaries of each local were instructed to solicit orders for binder twine and communicate with Mr. Reason.

The elevator question was then taken up, but just at that stage someone suggested that a most important question had been overlooked, namely, that it was time to lunch. Evidently that met with the approval of all except Don Ferguson and the secretary, but we were in the minority and had to submit. Then began the unloading of hampers and the loading up of the inner man. Needless to say, everyone did justice to the excellent repast prepared by the ladies, and Don and the secretary in order to show that they entertained no ill feeling, partook of a few bites(?) After lunch the elevator question was taken up and discussed, and a committee appointed to solicit shares in an elevator for this district. The committee appointed were: Mr. Guertzen, 11-17; Mr. Miles, 13-17; Mr. Huish, 13-18; Mr. Hempel, 12-18; and Mr. Hooper, 12-17. Mr. Huish and Mr. Bryan were appointed as a committee to frame a resolution to present to the government, stating that we are unanimously in favor of the Machinery Bill now before the House. The creamery question was then taken up briefly. The secretary was instructed to notify

the secretaries of other locals to send a delegate to the Mixed Farming and Fat Stock Show at Lethbridge on April 15 and 16, and that he also send a report of this meeting to the Lethbridge Herald, Taber Times, and Grain Growers' Guide. I almost forgot to mention that Mr. Rawlins braved the storm and probably the wrath of his physician, and put in an appearance at our meeting while it was in progress and aided in putting enthusiasm into the meeting. At the close a collection was taken to defray the expenses of the meeting, and the balance was sent to the head office to apply on campaign fund. The donation was from all the locals present, which included Sundial, Lost Lake, Sunny Hill, Rolling Green and Alby.

R. L. SMITH, Sec'y.

Woman Suffrage Lost

A meeting of the Trenville local, No. 130, was held in the school house on March 22. All officers were present. There was a good attendance as the ladies had been invited.

The subject for discussion was a very important one, viz., Woman Suffrage, in which the ladies took an active part. R. H. Scott took the affirmative side and was ably assisted by Mrs. H. S. Kirkeberg. The parties who argued that women should not have equal rights were A. L. Kirkeberg and Mrs. D. E. Griffith. The whole discussion was very interesting and was listened to by all with much attention. Five judges were chosen to decide. The decision was given in favor of the negative by a vote of three to two. At the close of the debate tea and refreshments were served. The ladies never forget to bring something to satisfy the inner man. Everyone went home pleased, with the intention of all attending again in two

weeks to hear the debate on the naval question.

Separator Men on Threshing Machines

A meeting of this Union was held in the Minot school house on Saturday, March 15, which was a particularly successful one. The Minot Union was organized on December 7, 1912, and meetings have since been held on the first and third Saturday of each month. When organized the membership was only 12, but has since come up to 19. We are hoping for a much larger membership for the meetings are well attended. Sometimes 40 or over 50 being present. The program of the evening is usually: Matters of business are first discussed, then follow our debate, and the evening is finished up with songs and recitations from different members or some of their families. Some very useful subjects have been debated on and have proved a source of information to the members and those in attendance.

A subject which we think would be worth considering is in regard to separator men on threshing machines. Would it be possible to get some sort of training in class work or short course work on the handling of the separator, so that when a man grew a crop of wheat he would be able to put his grain in the bin instead of on the straw stack? It seems just as necessary to us to have competent men handling the separator as the engine. If you think this is a reasonable suggestion, I would like if you would use your influence in its advancement. I make this suggestion not as a kicker, but as a well wisher on such lines.

T. E. McCONKEY, Sec'y.
 Note.—I would be glad if readers of this page would consider the above suggestion and bring same to the attention of their Unions.
P. P. W.

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Here we speak to the man who wants something substantial—to the man who has decided to change the aspect of a prairie home and make bright the entire surroundings of his abode.

4 doz. Pansies. 2 doz. Sweet William. 1 doz. Tiger Lily. 1 doz. Peony Clumps (assorted). 2 doz. Iceland Poppy. 2 doz. Gladiolus. 2 doz. Columbine. 48 ft. border Gypsophila or Achillea. 1 doz. Rose Bushes (Harrison Yellow). 1 doz. Artemesia. ½ doz. Virginia Creeper. 4 Tartarian Maple. 6 Cornus Siberica. 1 doz. Golden Elder. 4 Lilac Bushes. 3 Spirea. 2 Silver Poplar, Maple or Green Ash.

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R. McKenzie	

P. D. McArthur, president of Portage la Prairie District Association, and one of the directors of the Central Association, held a series of very successful meetings in his district last week. Upwards of one hundred were present at the meeting at Mayfield, which was also addressed when Mr. Dixon organized for Direct Legislation League. A meeting at Golden Stream the following day was a good success. Eighteen joined the Association. All the members are very much interested and sure that they will get more to join. This was one of our branches which had got a setback a year ago, but is now in line with its usual activity. The next day was spent at Elmwood, and the following day a very interesting meeting at Pine Creek. The Association in this district is very much interested in the co-operative movement, and most of them have arranged to have scales installed, so that they can weigh their grain when selling to elevators or shipping out to their own order.

Berton branch held a meeting on March 21, about fifty being present. This branch is in a flourishing condition and is looking forward to greater progress. They believe the Grain Growers stand for "All that is right and just, and for a higher moral standard."

I have much pleasure in reporting that we have now over one hundred members in the Ericksdale branch. After the good start off, which Mr. Burnell gave us on February 19, we have added new members to the roll steadily until March 26, when Mr. McCuish arrived and addressed three different meetings which we had arranged. At each meeting several men joined and paid their dollar to strengthen the farmers' movement. This is the more remarkable when in some few cases the dollar could not be found until we started

to see our general secretary this way some time during the summer. We are arranging for a "Farmers' Day" sometime in July.

FRED ALMOND,
Sec'y, Ericksdale.

MINITONAS BOX SOCIAL

A Box Social, under the auspices of the Minitonas branch, was held in the Municipal Hall, on the evening of March 19. The president, A. Smith, occupied the chair. Speeches were given by Messrs. G. Z. Smith, Wm. Sifton and A. McCleary. The singing of the two vocalists, Mrs. Sheridan and Miss McFarlane, was much appreciated. Miss Scott convulsed the audience with a recitation entitled "The Joiner," while two of the oldest members, Messrs. Riddell and Stewart, did honor to the songs of Scotland. A dance brought the very successful entertainment to a close. The proceeds amounted to upwards of \$35.00.

AFTER 100 MEMBERS

Enclosed please find money order for \$12.50, being membership dues for 25 members of Lowe Farm branch, which I had the pleasure of organizing on Saturday, the 22nd inst. The officers are, President, C. A. Spaulding; Vice-President, Peter Rempel; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Wiens, and a board of trustees.

The above named officers are very energetic young men and assure me they are going to make this branch 100 strong in a very short time, and I believe they will succeed.

O. H. GILMAN.

MR. AVISON'S ACTIVITY

The Baycentre branch of the Grain Growers' association held a meeting at James Campbell's, which was kindly

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; E. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Association as an educational factor. At the close of the address, which was warmly applauded, ten new members were enrolled, a good many being from Dickson district. After the meeting, supper being disposed of, dancing was indulged in. Special thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and all the ladies for the good things provided and which helped to make the meeting such a success.

W. BEAVER, Sec'y-Treas.

Discusses High Cost of Living

The fourth of the series of meetings in the Dauphin district addressed by Mr. R. J. Avison, director in the Central Association and a Provincial Organizer, was held in the Wilson River schoolhouse, on Friday, the 28th March, under Valley River branch M.G.G. association's auspices. Although many were present, and a number to show their appreciation had driven from a considerable distance, yet the building could have seated many more and some of our oldest members were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Avison, in the course of his address, touched upon many of the problems that confront the Western Grain Growers. He showed how, through an interlocking of the directorates of large corporations, twenty-three men control Canada's commercial and financial business. He refuted the oft heard argument that the high cost of many of the necessities of life was due to the increase in the cost of labor. Binder twine, fence wire and cream separators were as cheap or cheaper than ten years ago. On the other hand, canned goods had increased 50 per cent. or more. The reason for this apparently is, the first mentioned articles are on the free list, while the latter are selling in a highly protected market. Canada, he stated, has more millionaires per population than any other English-speaking country. The speaker gave some information about binder twine. It was declared among the large dealers in this commodity, early in the year, that farmers would have to pay much higher for twine during the coming season than formerly. The Grain Growers' executive immediately made inquiries and asked for quotations from manufacturers in Great Britain, United States, as well as in Canada, and he believed because of the quotations received from these sources, we are enabled to keep the prices within certain limits. Reciprocal Demurrage, sample markets and interior elevator storage were also ex-

plained. The speaker urged the Grain Growers to get together and discuss questions affecting the marketing of grain, so that they could meet the Canadian grain commission when they sit in Dauphin and be able to place their case before them in an intelligent manner. A resolution was heartily endorsed by the meeting, expressive of confidence in the Central Executive and a sincere appreciation of their valuable services, who were sacrificing both time and money for the cause of the farmers. At our next meeting, of the 3rd April, we discuss grain marketing and co-operative buying. We believe, because of Mr. Avison's week of meetings in the Dauphin district, some of our branches will take on new life and push forward the work with more vigor.

What Can Be—What Will Be Co-operative Stores All Over The West

It is in the air, like the spring, and the West is ready for them. It needs them and, like the girl when her choice proposes to her, it will accept. Now, by my early training and long study and experience, I deem it my duty to help on the good work. I have not taken a public part in co-operative work out West as I wanted to have a definite plan to put before you, which would be suitable.

The success of the Grain Growers' Grain company and also its limitations, the high cost of living, the gradual demand of business for cash and restriction of credit, all prove to me that now is the time to get busy, with one big co-operative system that can work with the Grain Growers' Grain company and collect all the scattered co-operative effort into one, before they get defeated in detail by the great Napoleon of trade.

What do you say? Have you the pluck to co-operate and do your own business, through your own servants, or do you want to still pay a heavy toll to the middlemen to do so for you and make more millionaires to boss you round? Or will you share up the benefits all round—by increasing the amount to the producers and reducing the cost to the consumers?

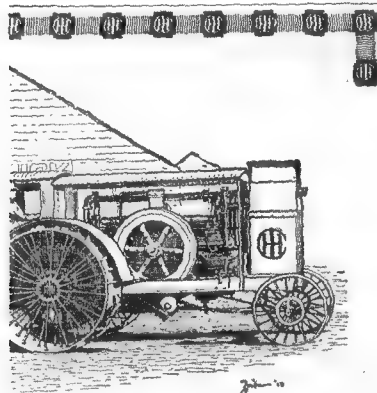
Now I don't blame the middlemen, like some do, because some of their profits are quite legitimate. But I do blame the consumers for not doing their own business, with their own servants, and at an immense saving of time and money.

If you are sufficiently interested to read this far, I think I may safely unfold my plan, which is briefly this: for the Grain Growers' Grain company to handle the wholesale end and a co-operative society, under the Manitoba Co-operative Act, to establish a chain of retail stores, conducted on the Rochdale plan, in any place where enough members can be got to make it a possible success. This plan I have explained at length to T. A. Crerar and also shortly to R. McKenzie, and I think the next move should be to select a place where there is great need of a store and a little co-operative knowledge and start the ball rolling, until every trading place in Manitoba has its branch. Now it is not fair that any one place should bear the expense of plowing the ground for the province, so I propose a small contribution of 25 cents each would be enough to give it a trial, and as I am at Makaroff, Man., and could devote considerable time, if you start there—we could use it there. Mr. McKenzie, I have no doubt, would look after the proper spending of the money, so send it to him. Any further particulars I shall be glad to give.

N. J. KERSWELL

FREE SPEECH

Without free speech no search for truth is possible. Without free speech no discovery of truth is useful. Without free speech progress is checked, and the nations no longer march forward towards the nobler life, which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people, and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

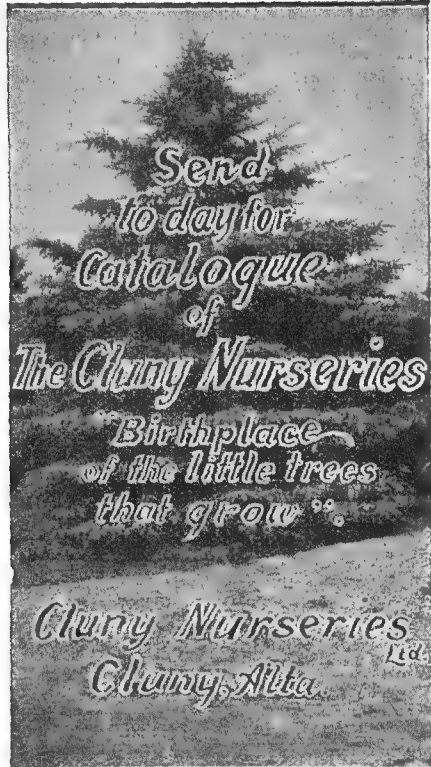


made in all styles, and in 12, 15, horse power sizes. They operate on kerosene, gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, and oil. I H C general purpose engine can be used to run any farm or can be applied, are made in 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550, 575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800, 825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000, 1025, 1050, 1075, 1100, 1125, 1150, 1175, 1200, 1225, 1250, 1275, 1300, 1325, 1350, 1375, 1400, 1425, 1450, 1475, 1500, 1525, 1550, 1575, 1600, 1625, 1650, 1675, 1700, 1725, 1750, 1775, 1800, 1825, 1850, 1875, 1900, 1925, 1950, 1975, 2000, 2025, 2050, 2075, 2100, 2125, 2150, 2175, 2200, 2225, 2250, 2275, 2300, 2325, 2350, 2375, 2400, 2425, 2450, 2475, 2500, 2525, 2550, 2575, 2600, 2625, 2650, 2675, 2700, 2725, 2750, 2775, 2800, 2825, 2850, 2875, 2900, 2925, 2950, 2975, 3000, 3025, 3050, 3075, 3100, 3125, 3150, 3175, 3200, 3225, 3250, 3275, 3300, 3325, 3350, 3375, 3400, 3425, 3450, 3475, 3500, 3525, 3550, 3575, 3600, 3625, 3650, 3675, 3700, 3725, 3750, 3775, 3800, 3825, 3850, 3875, 3900, 3925, 3950, 3975, 4000, 4025, 4050, 4075, 4100, 4125, 4150, 4175, 4200, 4225, 4250, 4275, 4300, 4325, 4350, 4375, 4400, 4425, 4450, 4475, 4500, 4525, 4550, 4575, 4600, 4625, 4650, 4675, 4700, 4725, 4750, 4775, 4800, 4825, 4850, 4875, 4900, 4925, 4950, 4975, 5000, 5025, 5050, 5075, 5100, 5125, 5150, 5175, 5200, 5225, 5250, 5275, 5300, 5325, 5350, 5375, 5400, 5425, 5450, 5475, 5500, 5525, 5550, 5575, 5600, 5625, 5650, 5675, 5700, 5725, 5750, 5775, 5800, 5825, 5850, 5875, 5900, 5925, 5950, 5975, 6000, 6025, 6050, 6075, 6100, 6125, 6150, 6175, 6200, 6225, 6250, 6275, 6300, 6325, 6350, 6375, 6400, 6425, 6450, 6475, 6500, 6525, 6550, 6575, 6600, 6625, 6650, 6675, 6700, 6725, 6750, 6775, 6800, 6825, 6850, 6875, 6900, 6925, 6950, 6975, 7000, 7025, 7050, 7075, 7100, 7125, 7150, 7175, 7200, 7225, 7250, 7275, 7300, 7325, 7350, 7375, 7400, 7425, 7450, 7475, 7500, 7525, 7550, 7575, 7600, 7625, 7650, 7675, 7700, 7725, 7750, 7775, 7800, 7825, 7850, 7875, 7900, 7925, 7950, 7975, 8000, 8025, 8050, 8075, 8100, 8125, 8150, 8175, 8200, 8225, 8250, 8275, 8300, 8325, 8350, 8375, 8400, 8425, 8450, 8475, 8500, 8525, 8550, 8575, 8600, 8625, 8650, 8675, 8700, 8725, 8750, 8775, 8800, 8825, 8850, 8875, 8900, 8925, 8950, 8975, 9000, 9025, 9050, 9075, 9100, 9125, 9150, 9175, 9200, 9225, 9250, 9275, 9300, 9325, 9350, 9375, 9400, 9425, 9450, 9475, 9500, 9525, 9550, 9575, 9600, 9625, 9650, 9675, 9700, 9725, 9750, 9775, 9800, 9825, 9850, 9875, 9900, 9925, 9950, 9975, 10000.

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12 large Rhubarb Roots (ready to pull this year)
300 Laurel Willows.

For \$25

- Selection No. 5 6 Lilac 2-3 ft., 6 Tartarian Honeysuckle, 10 Virginia Creepers (large roots), 4 Cornus (dogwood), 8 Peonies (2 year), 30 Caragana, 3 Golden Elder, 6 Laurel Willows 4-5 ft., 6 Manitoba Maples 3-4 ft.

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The Insanity of Europe

Continued from Page 8

France is Arming

It is probably because this reference to the Balkans supplies a reason for German armaments at which no neighbor can take direct offence, that it has been put in the foreground of the case for the new Army Bill. The real reason is less remote and much more disquieting. No one who compares the comments of French and German newspapers upon this new situation can fail to note their striking difference of mood. The arming of France is part of a general reaction. A romantic cult of the army, preached in all the leading newspapers and presented by the Minister for War, preceded it; a trend towards an emotional view of life accompanies it in literature and art; a rejection of rationalism in abstract thought and an impatience at constructive efforts in politics are the fashionable and popular notes of the day. France is arming gladly, and she makes no attempt to conceal from her neighbors that while she professes a defensive and pacific aim, she has not ceased to dream of the recovery of her lost provinces. The "Temps" will not itself preach la revanche, but it bitterly rebukes M. Jaures when he censures those who do. It is easy, because she is strong, and because her habits of expression are brusque, to think of Germany as a Power which aspires to dominate Europe. The real fact is that she is the only Great Power which is exposed on two frontiers, and her armaments have on this occasion the excuse that both in France and in Russia a chauvinistic tendency is in the ascendant. It is possible, though not at all certain, that under the stress of a seeming necessity the military increases and the new taxation will be voted patiently by the Reichstag. But there is no affectation of enthusiasm, or even of conviction, and newspapers which voice the opinion of the business community are already protesting against the proposed levy on property as a desperate measure which would be justifiable only in time of actual war.

Placating Labor

But neither in France nor in Germany can we confidently expect any resolute opposition to this new military extravagance from the middle-class parties. The German Government has sought in advance to placate its Socialists by throwing the whole burden of new taxation on the propertied class. In France, a much more consciously militarist Government so far defers to a much weaker Socialist party that it pledges itself, while reviving the old burdens of the three years' term of service, to avoid the old inequalities and the old details of class favoritism. In both countries the Labor movement is the most serious opponent which militarism has to face. But in neither is it probable that Socialism will be equal to anything more than a rear-guard action, more or less violent and more or less prolonged. In Lord Rosebery's phrase, the nations are still "rattling into barbarism." But we are not yet in sight of the final uprising of Labor which he predicted, when it will intervene with its imperative "Stop this Fooling!"

The return of France to three years' service supplies a precise measure of the worsening of the European position. In 1905 France decided that a two years term would suffice. In 1913 she repents of her moderation. No one argues that the additional year is necessary for the training of the soldier. The third-year men are wanted solely to cover the frontier against a sudden attack. It is comment enough on the working of the group system, which smooth apologists applaud as the very mechanism of peace. France and Russia, Germany and Austria, are linked in closer alliance to-day than they were eight years ago, and the only consequence is that all of them are forced into fresh expedients to bring their armies to the maximum. The "Temps" assures us glibly that peace will crown herself with immortal olives when the Dual Alliance has perpetually two and a half millions of armed men in its barracks. There is no finality, even there. In a few years, when the armament firms are hungry for fresh orders, the supreme effort of 1913 will be denounced as perilous moderation. When France has put her last youth into uniform, she will remember her unused reserves of Arabs or negroes, or else she will calculate how much a

fresh loan to Russia would add in numbers, efficiency and mobility, to the Tsar's unlimited legions. When the growth of German armies has outpaced the increase of her population, the Triple Alliance can turn to exploit more completely the military possibilities of Italy, Roumania, or Turkey. The game is never ended, and at each fresh rubber the rivals start with no advantage won. France and Germany are each about to fine themselves their twenty millions annually, and to compel their hundreds of thousands of young men to exchange the home and the workshop for the demoralisation of the barracks. But their relative position will be exactly what it was before this latest effort.

Humiliating Exposure

It is this evident historical fact that no Power or group of Powers seems under modern conditions to win a final advantage over its rivals, that makes the strength of the pacifist case for a deliberate and concerted reduction of armament. If to add twenty millions all round to the budgets of the Great Powers makes no combination the stronger, a simultaneous reduction would alter nothing in their relative strength. While an indefinite series of permutations and combinations is possible in the construction of groups, it is an illusion to suppose that one group can certainly reckon on out-arming or out-breeding its rival. It may seem an untimely moment, while this madness rages as never before, to recur to the ideas which the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman set forth in the first number of The Nation. Europe has never seemed less ready to listen to reason. But if there has been a devastating outbreak of folly, there has also been a humiliating exposure of folly. Is it possible that when the French taxpayer makes his fresh contribution he will not reflect that the German taxpayer is also incurring a new burden which cancels his own sacrifice? Is it conceivable that the fresh conscripts on one side of the border can go through their drill without thinking of the new recruits who are training to shoot them down on the other? The metaphor of the balance suggests readily enough the recurring futility of this constant addition of a weight to one scale which is always counterpoised by its equivalent in the other. To assume that the civilized world will never turn with disgust and shame from such an object-lesson would be to despair of human reason.

An Opportunity

The last British initiative failed, partly because it was pushed half-heartedly and without faith, but still more because our relations with Germany were at that time deplorably bad. The one hopeful point in the new situation is that this particular antagonism has abated and has been replaced by mutual confidence. A year hence The Hague Conference will meet again. It would be a task worthy of British diplomacy to resolve that it shall not meet without a serious effort to combat this madness of competitive armaments. From Germany we need not fear the old opposition, and from the new President of the United States comes a saner and nobler vision of polity than Europe knows. With Mr. Bryan in charge of its foreign policy, it would be reasonable to expect enthusiastic co-operation. Why, then, should not Britain and the United States, both removed by a blessed operation of Nature from the circle of this frenzied competition, and both under enlightened Governments and leaders, confer with each other as to the best method of saving Europe from herself?

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Any farmer in Saskatchewan desiring information on "Cheaper money for agricultural development in Saskatchewan" should send a post card to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and get a free copy of the government pamphlet on that subject. It consists of an address delivered by Premier Scott, and a paper by A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture. This pamphlet deals with the co-operative credit question largely and after it has been read more complete information can be secured from books on co-operative banking that may be purchased from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Toward Democracy

Direct Legislation the Next Step in Democracy

By D. W. Buchanan

Under Direct Legislation we would have a government owned by the people, instead of government ownership of the people. We now have government by a political party machine, in the shelter of which hide the vultures of privilege, who are often the real masters of the situation. The cabinet is supreme and unquestioned. And the cabinet in turn is dominated by one or two or three leaders, so that we have, in the final analysis, rule by two or three men who are, quite likely, under the influence of special privilege. The cabinet is supposed to be responsible, under our system of government, to the elected representatives, who, in turn, are responsible to the people, but any one who has followed the political situation in Canada for a few years, knows that it is the veriest nonsense to speak of the cabinet as in any sense responsible to the legislative body. The whole thing is a palpable farce. We might just as well elect the five or six men who compose our provincial government, or the somewhat larger number who form our federal government and let them do our business, and save the great expense of the legislative body.

Any one who is familiar with the situation in Manitoba knows that this province has been ruled for years by two or three men almost as effectively as if there had never been a meeting of the Legislature. What is the use of keeping up the farce and the expense? Our Legislature has been neither ornamental nor useful. The cabinet, or the leaders of the cabinet have been supreme and unquestioned.

Direct Legislation in Switzerland

The principle of Direct Legislation, as I have stated, is not a new thing. The application of the principle at the command of the people, or the placing of it in the hands of the people, is a quite modern development. The world is indebted to the little Republic of Switzerland for inaugurating and teaching this great advance in democratic government. Switzerland suffered severely from the evils which accompany representative government. That country, 60 or 70 years ago, was almost completely under the domination of class rule. Oppression gave rise to rioting and even civil war. Political jobbery was rife. Subsidies to railways and other corporations in opposition to the popular will, led the people to believe that it was necessary to exercise close control over their politicians at all times, if the representative system of government was to prove lasting and successful. Leading Swiss reformers advocated the Initiative and Referendum as the means of purifying their political institutions and establishing a government which would be carried on in the interest of the people, rather than in the interest of the politicians and corporations. One by one the provinces or cantons adopted the principle of Direct Legislation. In 1874 the federal government of Switzerland adopted the Referendum, and a few years later put the Initiative also into effect. The result of these steps forward in democracy in Switzerland has been gratifying beyond measure. Switzerland is now admittedly about the best governed country in the world. Students of political and economic conditions have gone from Great Britain and the United States to study the situation in Switzerland, and as a result we now have many books printed in English detailing the wonderful results of Direct Legislation in the little Swiss republic.

Among the enumerated results of the establishment of Direct Legislation in Switzerland are the following: The elimination of illiteracy, through the building up of the best system of education in the world; the complete destruction of the lobby, with its attendant jobbery and corruption. This is accomplished through the Referendum, which gives the people the whip hand over corrupt politicians. Blind partisanship has given place to an intelligent interest in public matters. All public questions are considered on their

merit, and not as party questions, to be blindly accepted or rejected according to party leanings. Monopolies have been wiped out. Railways, telegraphs, telephones, express business and other similar utilities have been assumed by the government with complete success. Rates for these services have been reduced from 50 to 75 per cent. below the charges demanded while these utilities were in the hands of private corporations. Taxation has been enormously reduced. The natural resources of the country are husbanded in a way that is a surprise to visitors from most other countries. The efficiency of government has been enormously increased, while the cost has decreased in proportion to the increase in efficiency. "Public business is done promptly and well," says one of the English writers. What a commentary this is on the slipshod way in which public business is transacted in Canada and the United States. With the cheapest postal rates in the world, the Swiss Republic makes a profit on its postal business, simply owing to the general efficiency with which all public business is conducted. All mail and express matter is delivered everywhere throughout the country. In short, Switzerland has a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Everything runs like clockwork. Jobbery and extravagance are unknown, taxes are low, politics have ceased to be a trade or a species of trickery. The public good is the end sought.

The late Professor Frank Parsons, of Boston University, a leading authority in the United States on municipal and other forms of government, devoted a great deal of time to an investigation of results from Direct Legislation. This he summarizes as follows:

1. Voters exercise greater discrimination when voting on measures than on men. In the latter case many give a straight party vote without regard to fitness for the office.
2. Encourages the voters to study the questions at issue, and makes them more independent.
3. People will not adopt changes without good reason. They are naturally conservative. Hence, they are not likely to pass hasty or experimental legislation.
4. Where a job is suspected, a proposed measure is always vetoed.
5. Causes the automatic disfranchisement of the unfit. Those who cannot or will not study the question at issue do not vote.
6. Political heelers and bosses are eliminated, as they cannot get anything out of a referendum vote. There are no loaves and fishes to divide.
7. The corporations have opposed it, because it stands between them and the politicians.
8. It has destroyed that curse of Parliaments and Legislatures, the lobby.

Cannot Buy the People

There is a saying that every man has his price. I do not believe it. There are honest men in public life. Unfortunately, however, too many who are not honest get into politics. Direct Legislation will not injure the honest men, but it will render the dishonest ones harmless. It will also relieve the weak ones from temptation. It supplies the cash register in the people's big business establishment. The people do not put up jobs on themselves. It is the politicians under the influence of Big Business, who put up the jobs. No less an authority than Professor Bryce, British statesman and author, says that the legislatures can be "got at" and corrupted. But the people cannot be got at. With Direct Legislation established, the people can get at or after the legislature or legislator when they suspect anything wrong. Now they cannot. It is a well known fact that many men get into our parliaments and legislatures as the special representatives of certain Big Interests. These men can also be rendered harmless by Direct Legislation.

Under our party system each party goes to the country with what is called a platform, of principles and proposed

Continued on Page 23



WHY I consider the Armstrong Engine the BEST

I consider it the best because it doesn't "buck," choke, misfire and "peter out" like most other engines—because it starts easy winter or summer on the first turn of the fly wheel—because it settles down to business the moment it goes on the job—because it runs on kerosene or gasoline equally well—because it eats up one-third less fuel than any other engine of equal rated horsepower—because it runs smoothly, quietly, and requires less attention—because it has MORE POWER than its rated capacity—because it is covered by the strongest guarantee that it is possible for any manufacturer to give. That's what hundreds of owners will tell you about

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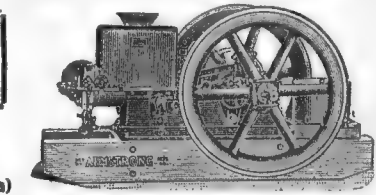
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FOR SALE OR RENT—STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 90 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. One thousand cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE OR RENT—800 ACRE IMPROVED GRAIN AND DAIRY FARM, joining Okotoks, near Calgary. A bargain. Good terms. Apply to L. W. Barrett, Aldersay, Alta. 12-4

FARM MACHINERY

26 D.C. GARR-SCOTT ENGINE, WITH PLOW Gear, and 40x60 Separator complete with Ruth Feeder, under cover. Run 60 days. Price \$8,200. Terms to suit. Original price \$5,000.00. 25 Waterloo Engine and 36x56 Separator complete. Run 5 years. Engine re-fitted last year. Good shape. Under cover. Price \$2,000.00. Terms to suit. Taylor and McDonald, Boissevain, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Tractor, 4-furrow Engine Plow, stubble and breaker, 16 shares, 24x42 Steel Separator complete, 2 Trucks, Caboose, Crusher, Forge, Tools. Outfit in good shape, only run two seasons. Reason for selling—quit farming. Will run outfit for 25 days on the bargain. Price \$2,500.00, \$1,500.00 cash or cattle. Balance easy. Apply at once, A. R. Carlson, Windthorst, Sask. 15-2

OUTFIT COMPLETE—32 CASE ENGINE, 12-furrow Cockshutt plows, good as new, only plowed 1,000 acres; 40x60 separator, summer's work here. All for \$3,000. 1, 2, 3, or 4 sections for sale. 1,110 acres in crop. A snap. M. B. Terrell, Lundbreck, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—GARR-SCOTT FORTY HORSE Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 15-6

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang, plowed four hundred acres. Breaker bottoms, two sets shares, fins, coulters and stubble bottoms. H. Dempsey, Gregg, Man. 18-6

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT COM- plete, with sheaf loader, cock car and sleeping caboose. Jas. Dods, Strassburg, Sask. 18-6

TENDERS

INGLEFORD, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' Association calls for sealed tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 1st. G. W. Kurts, Sec.-Treas. 18-2

WANTED—TENDERS FOR BINDER Twine by the carlot. James B. Stewart, Secretary Grain Growers' Association, Box 45, Deloraine, Man. 15-8

FARM HANDS

STEAM ENGINEER WANTS POSITION for plowing season, 1913. Reply, stating wages, Box 22, Crandall, Man. 15-6

SPRUCE TREES

SPRUCE TREES—TWO FOOT HIGH, TWO Dollars per dozen. Fifteen Dollars per hundred, prepaid. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 15-6

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McPayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 28-20

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ONE CAR- load, grown on new breaking. Absolutely pure. Price \$1.50 per bushel. Re-cleaned. New cotton bags included. Samples on request. F.O.B. on cars. Also a large quantity of American Banner oats, good and pure. Guaranteed to be free from noxious weeds. Price 40c per bushel. For further information apply to M. W. Bulton, Deepdale, Man. 14-8

SEED OATS—PEDIGREED BANNER, Abundance, and No. 22. Big, strong seed. Tested purity and germination. Prices defy competition. Investigate this. Harris McPayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

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WESTERN RYE GRASS FOR SALE—2,000 lbs. choice seed at 14 cents. Apply to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Elevator Dept., Winnipeg, Man. 15-8

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10,000 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS Wheat, grown on breaking and summer fallow on my farm near Dundurn. \$1.25 per bushel in car-load lots. O. F. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 11-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS—VERY SUITABLE for the West. Grown from pedigree seed on breaking. Large yielders, early maturers, drought resisters, short straw. 50 cents per bushel, cleaned, F.O.B. Grainger. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 15-3

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IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIRES and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.E., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 15-13

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BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 243 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11

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TURKEYS, GEES, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; Roup Cure, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid. 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BREED WHITE Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Hawkins Prize Winning strain at Boston and New York, but Western raised. \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, four dollars per hundred, 75c per thirteen; Single Comb White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. 75c per 13. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-6

SEVEN PRIZES AND SILVER CUP WON at Regina by quality White Wyandottes. Two hundred breeders for immediate sale. Females two to four dollars, males two-fifty to five. Special prices on pens. R. K. Baker, Waseca, Sask. 15-2

BARRED ROCKS—TRAP NESTED Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs two dollars per fifteen. Few Leghorn Cockerels, two dollars each. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Pen is headed by first prize cock at Saskatoon, 1913. Prices and full information on request. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 15-2

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DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK, S. C. B. I. Red, or S. C. W. Leghorn baby chicks? Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write me. Robt. Wilson, Eburne Station, B.C. 11-6

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PURE-BREED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Harold Lee, Burnside, Man. 15-6

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BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-6

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FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 14-3

SETTING EGGS FOR SALE—BARRED PLY- mouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.C. White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. W. W. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 14-2

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE- winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.50. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 18-13

STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 18-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-11

SWINE

STEVE TOMCOCK, LIPTON, SASK.
Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-tf

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-tf

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED—WHITE FOR prices and terms. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 10-6

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-tf

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle

ITALIAN BEES

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE—\$8.50 PER Colony, or \$7.50 for 5 or more. May delivery. Cash with order. Wm. McLeod, Orgate P.O., Man.

LUMBER AND POSTS

TAMARAC POSTS—FOR SALE—GREEN tamarac posts, 3 to 6 inches at small end, 6½ and 7 ft. long, at from 3½ to 5½ cents each in carload lots, according to size. F.O.B. Vivian station, 30 miles east of Winnipeg on G.T.P. John Movitz, St. Owens P.O., Man. 15-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. Write O. May, Malakwa, B.C. 12-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-tf

CO-OPERATION

The following books will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price. We can recommend them. Those marked * are in stock in The Guide office. Others will be ordered direct from the publishers and will take about ten days or two weeks longer.

* CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE, by H. W. Wolff. The author is the leading authority on co-operation in English speaking countries and has studied at first hand the systems followed in the various European countries. In this book he goes very fully into every phase of the co-operative question and gives a vast amount of practical and valuable information on the subject. The book contains 378 pages and is fully indexed. Some of the chapters are "General Principles," "Co-operative Supply of Goods," "Disposal of Grain," "Live Stock Improvement," "Co-operative Insurance," "Co-operation for Common Use of Machinery." Mr. Wolff gives his information in a manner easily understood and with a view of aiding farmers who desire to go into co-operative work of any kind. Price.....\$2.25

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS, by John Lee Coulter.—This book shows the advantages to be gained by co-operation in the marketing of all kinds of farm produce as well as in the purchase of their supplies. Price.....\$1.00

HOW TO CO-OPERATE, by Herbert Myrick.—This book is full of valuable information for farmers and their wives who are anxious to co-operate with their neighbors for mutual advantage. Price.....\$1.00

* CO-OPERATIVE STORES, by George Keen and Townsend.—This booklet tells how co-operative stores have been worked out with great success by laboring men in Eastern Canada and by farmers in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Price.....16c. 3 copies for 25c.

CO-OPERATION.—This magazine is published monthly and is the organ of the Right Relationship League, Guarantee Building, Minneapolis, Minn. This is the league that has organized co-operative stores all over Minnesota and Wisconsin. Those who wish to study co-operation would do well to subscribe to this magazine for a year at least. Send your orders direct to the above address with express order for \$1.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

The Song of the Glacier

Born of the melting snowflake, as soft as the drifting down,
Caught in the first-formed crevice where the rocks of the ages frown.
I saw the vapour receding, the deep come out of the deep,
And the world lay grey and lifeless, wrapped in a lifeless sleep.

Nursed on the sodden ages, fed on the timeless years,
I grew through the mist-wrapped aeons, drinking creation's tears,
Till something quickened the mud-bank, and something stirred in the silt,
I moved at the word of the Maker, carving the world He built.

Relentless as death my movement, slower than God's own mills,
I ground down to mountain ranges, wearing to dust the hills.
Slow as eternity's heart-beats tolled on the clocks of time,
Grinding the basalt to powder, turning the granite to slime.

I ground down the old red sandstone, polished the cliffs and scars,
My work was lit by fading suns, marked by the dying stars.
Steel-blue hearted and awful, snow-clad, silent, alone,
Writing my dim life-story on the face of the mother-stone.

I've modelled the face of creation as an artist models his clay,
I had the world for a work bench, and an age for a working day,
Continents changed at my bidding. I altered the shape of the seas,
Life-forms rose and departed, till man came out of the trees.

I'm naught but the tool of the moment, to be used and then laid away,
In the sight of the power that used me my life's but a winter's day.
Out of the vast I was beckoned, into the vast I'll be laid.
The worn-out tool of the sculptor that chiseled the stone He made.

GERALD J. LIVELY.

Farm Machinery Act

The following is the much-debated Act on farm machinery contracts passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Farm Machinery Act."

2. "Farm machinery" in this Act shall mean any and every implement and machine purchased by a farmer for use upon any farm, and without in any was restricting this meaning shall include all engines, threshing machines, steam plows, binders and mowers.

3. No covenant, proviso, stipulation or condition in any agreement (whether under seal, verbal or written) shall be binding upon the purchaser of farm machinery, provided a court or judge shall decide or declare that such covenant, proviso, stipulation or condition is, under all the facts and circumstances of the case, unreasonable.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement to the contrary, the vendor shall be responsible for all representations made by his agent or agents during the negotiations of sale, and any and all persons conducting negotiations on behalf of vendor which terminate in an actual sale shall be deemed to be agents of the vendor.

5. Notwithstanding anything in any agreement contained to the contrary all farm machinery shall be sold as warranted and guaranteed to be made of good material, to be properly constructed both as to design and workmanship, to be in good working order, to satisfactorily perform the work for which it is intended, to be free from latent and other defects and to be in every way so designed and constructed as with proper care and use to ensure reasonable durability.

6. This Act shall not apply to second-hand machinery.

THE CEILING FOR THE HOME

Use "METALLIC" ceilings and wall plates instead of lath, plaster and paper. Can be laid over old plaster. They are fireproof and sanitary and will last as long as the building. Write us for booklet. 698

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves this spring. Every female killed early means dozens less to destroy your crops during the season.

You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use the new poison,

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing power. But in "Gopherside" the extremely bitter taste and the difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome.

"Gopherside" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps its killing power.

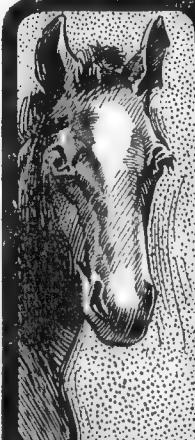
Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have proved that "Gopherside" is the most convenient and most effective gopher exterminator known.

Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.

If your druggist hasn't "Gopherside", order direct from our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.



How's the Colt?

A little colt—like a little baby—must have careful feeding, if you want to raise a sturdy, valuable animal. As soon as the colt outgrows its mother's milk, add a little INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD to its regular feed. This will help the colt to grow in size, vigor and strength.

International Stock Food

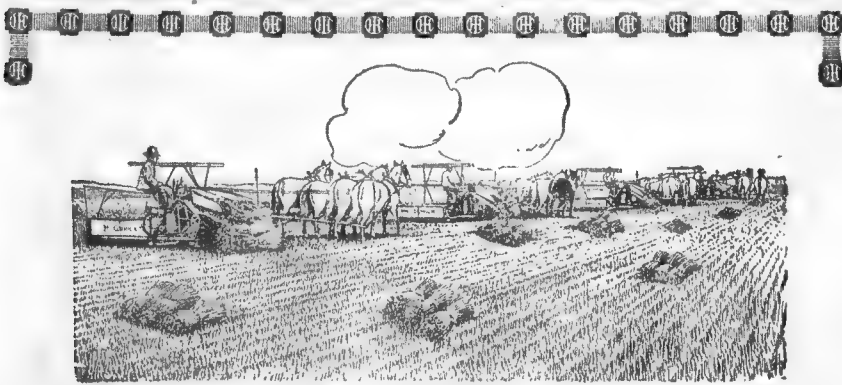
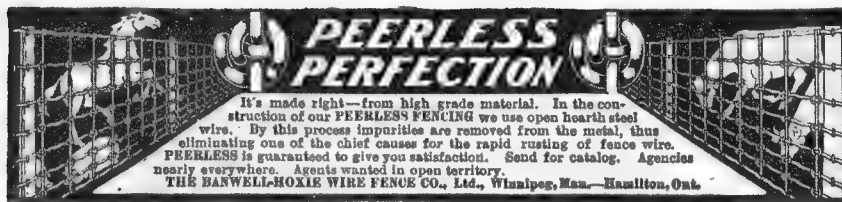
is the greatest tonic known for all classes of horses. Your horses will keep healthy, their coats will be glossier, and they will have more life and vim on 5 quarts of oats and INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD than they would on 8 quarts without it. Besides this it will assist in keeping your horses free from distemper, colic, influenza, etc.

It will pay you to use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD every day for your horses, as well as all your other live stock. Tell us how many head of stock you own and we will send you, free, a copy of our \$3.00 Stock Book. You need it on the farm.

International Stock Food and Veterinary Preparations, also Poultry Food and Poultry Remedies, are for sale by dealers everywhere. Every preparation is sold on a spot cash guarantee to give satisfactory results or your money refunded. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct.

International Stock Food Co., Limited

TORONTO



Efficient McCormick Features

SEVENTY years' experience in the production of one machine tends to standardize it. But that length of time spent in careful study also brings out the strong points of the machine and enables the builder to devise features that make the machine efficient and satisfactory. There are a number of such features on McCormick binders, features that insure a complete harvest of the grain, whether it be short, tall, standing, down, tangled or full of green undergrowth.

For Western Canadian Fields

the McCormick binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. A third packer assists in the handling of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. The improved knottor has only two moving parts. The tops of the guards are almost level with the platform canvas, leaving no ledge where short grain might accumulate. The reel may be adjusted very low.

For these and other reasons the McCormick binder is efficient in Western Canadian fields. See the McCormick local agent for full information, or, write the nearest branch house.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



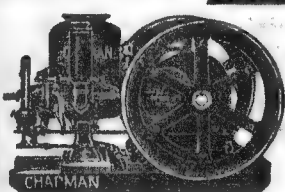
MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



Majesty of the Law

A notorious Texas judge, at an inquest of a dead stranger, found with \$40.00 in one pocket and a six-shooter in the other, said,

"As it is against the law to carry a gun, I fine the corpse \$40.00."

Mr. Catalogue House says to the unfortunate purchaser of a cheap machine, "I know your machine is no good, but you didn't pay much."

Why experiment? Buy the O.W.E. & P. Co.'s Engine, Windmill, Well Drill, Grinder or Pump, and escape such a Judge.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or Calgary.



Direct Legislation Act

The following are the important clauses of the Alberta Direct Legislation Act passed last month:

3. The Legislature, with reference to any Act, may declare that it shall not come into force until the ninetieth day after the close of the session during which the same is passed.

4. Any number of electors, being not less than ten per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held, may address a petition to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council (provided that the said petition must be signed by a number of electors in 85 per centum of the electoral divisions in the province equal in number in each electoral division to at least 8 per centum of the votes polled in said electoral division at the election then last held for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Assembly), praying that any Act or any part or parts of the said Act, the operation of which is deferred under the provisions of section 3 hereof be referred to a vote of the electors. Such petition shall be in form "A" in the schedule hereto or to the like effect and shall be presented to the clerk of the Executive Council before the ninetieth day after the close of the session of the Legislature at which said Act was passed.

5. When any such petition is presented under the provisions of section 4 hereof the operation of the Act therein referred to shall be and is hereby further deferred until a vote of the electors is taken thereon and the result of such vote finally determined as hereinafter provided.

6. Any number of electors, being not less than 10 per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held may present to the Legislative Assembly, at any time before the expiration of the time for the presenting of petitions to the Legislative Assembly, a petition in the Form "B" in the schedule hereto or to the like effect praying that a proposed Act, a copy of which shall accompany the said petition, be enacted by the Legislature:

Provided that the said petition must be signed by a number of electors in 85 per centum of the electoral divisions in the Province equal in number in each electoral division to at least 8 per centum of the votes polled in said electoral division at the election then last held for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Assembly:

Provided, however, that no such proposed Act shall be considered by the Legislative Assembly which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue or which is not certified to by the Attorney General as being in his opinion within the legislative jurisdiction of the Legislature of Alberta.

7. Every proposed Act presented to the Legislative Assembly under the provisions of section 6 hereof and which complies with all the requirements of the said section shall, unless it is enacted during the session at which it is presented without amendment or with only such amendments as shall be certified to by the Speaker as not constituting a substantial alteration therein, or as not changing the meaning, intent or effect thereof, be submitted to a vote of the electors as hereinafter provided.

12. The clerk of the Executive Council shall forthwith after the issue of the said writ cause to be posted up in every post office in the province a notice of the taking of the vote giving a description of the Act or Acts or parts thereof or of the proposed Act or Acts to be voted upon.

24. In the case of every proposed Act voted upon under the provisions of section 7 hereof and decided in the affirmative, the said proposed Act shall be enacted by the Legislature at its next session without amendment, save such amendments as may be certified to by the Speaker as not constituting a substantial alteration therein, or as not changing the meaning, effect or intent thereof, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 hereof shall come into force upon receiving the royal assent and in the case of every such proposed Act decided in the negative, no petition praying for the enactment of the same proposed Act or one which is certified to by the Speaker as being substantially similar thereto shall be presented to the Legislative Assembly for a period of three years after the taking of the said vote.

25. The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act for the proper carrying out of its provisions and particularly for regulating the procedure prior to, at, and after the said voting, the advertising of the taking of the said vote, the publication and dissemination of literature pertaining to the matters voted upon and such other matters as may be deemed advisable; and the procedure as to a recount or scrutiny.

Saskatchewan Commission on Agricultural Credit and Grain Markets

The commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to investigate the agricultural credit systems of Europe, and also the systems of marketing grain, have already planned their line of action. At their organization meeting J. H. Haslam was appointed chairman, and A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, has been appointed secretary, and will accompany the commission to Europe. The investigation of grain markets will include, (1) the cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan, (2) cost of marketing and transporting that grain, (3) standing of Canadian grain on the British markets.

The objects of this investigation will be to enable the commission to make recommendations towards reducing the cost, and thus giving a wider margin of profit to the producer.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will undertake the investigation of the cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan and furnish the data gathered to the commission. Chas. A. Dunning and Hon. George Langley will investigate marketing and transportation, while Mr. Haslam will devote special attention to the lake and ocean rates on grain, also the present and prospective position of Canadian grain on the world's markets.

Agricultural Credit

The investigation into the agricultural credit question will embrace:

- The uses to which agricultural credit has hitherto been applied in Saskatchewan.
- The extent, if any, to which the application of borrowed capital to un-

productive or purely speculative purposes may have impaired our credit.

(c) The rural credit systems of Europe.

(d) The systems of state advances for agricultural development employed in Australia.

(e) The possible sources of supply of money.

(f) The attitude of those controlling those sources to such solutions of the question as may be deemed to be applicable to conditions as they now exist in Saskatchewan.

(g) The proper uses to which agricultural credit should be applied, and the conditions under which such credit may be granted.

Mr. Haslam will investigate the state loan systems in Australia and New Zealand, and also while there, look into the grain situation in those countries. Dr. E. H. Oliver, professor of history and economics in Saskatchewan University, the other member of the commission, will accompany Mr. Haslam, with the large American committee, and investigate the rural credit systems of Europe. Mr. Dunning will deal with the sources of supply and relative matters, while the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will investigate the uses to which money borrowed on agricultural security is being applied.

Public sittings of the committee will be held in Saskatchewan after the return from Europe. Mr. Haslam and Mr. Oliver will sail from New York for Rome on April 26, and Mr. Langley, Mr. Dunning and Mr. Mantle will sail from New York for Liverpool on April 17.

EATON'S WALL PAPERS

Are Noted for their Quality, Variety, and Designs

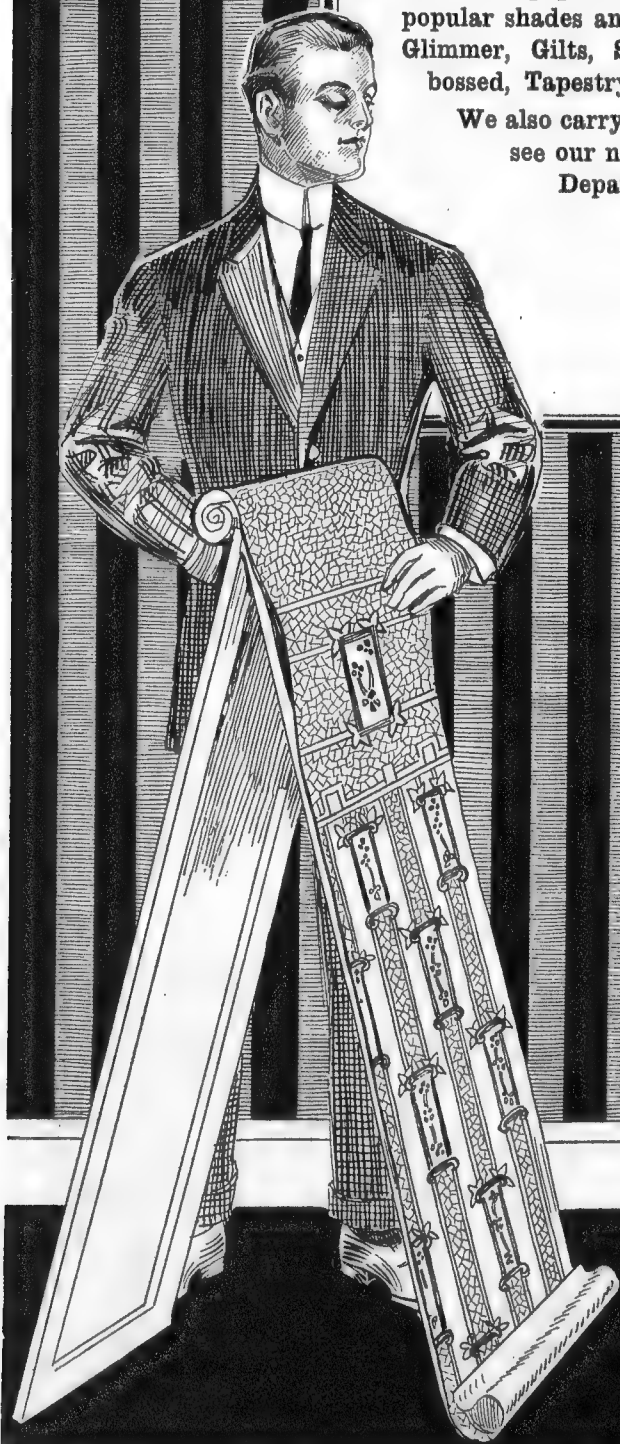
Spring decorating in the home always brings the quandary, "What kind of wall-paper should be used in this and that and the other room; what will best harmonize with this dining room suite?" and so on.

To help our Mail Order customers and others who want advice on home decorating we employ a staff of skilled furnishers and decorators. They will give, to all who write, suggestions regarding color schemes and furnishing.

We will also send free on application a booklet containing 68 samples of our wall papers. This Sample Book shows a variety of papers for each room in the home, and also for public buildings and halls, offices, lodge rooms and stores. The samples are sufficiently large to make easy selection possible, and a suggestion is given on the back as to the rooms each is best suited. An illustration showing the side wall, the border and the ceiling is given on the back of each sample, and also a description of the paper. This gives a clear idea of the combination when the paper is put on the walls of a room. The colorings come in the most popular shades and there is a splendid variety of styles of which a few are: Glimmer, Gilts, Stripes, Lattice, Block, Florals, Shadow, Scroll, Cambray, Embossed, Tapestry, Panel, Leather and Silk.

We also carry a choice variety of paints, varnishes and stains. For particulars see our new Spring and Summer Catalogue and write to our Inquiry Department for Samples of Carpets and cuts of our High Grade furniture for homes and offices.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



Get
this**LOUDEN**

Bird Proof

Barn Door Hanger

and have the barn door hang and run tight for all time. This is positively the finest Barn Door Hanger on the market. As its name implies birds cannot build in the track. The track is hollow with closed ends. No ice or snow in winter or trash in summer can possibly get in to clog it. Runs on two strongly braced trolley wheels always smooth and easy running. Hinged so as to make it flexible and to allow the door to swing outwards and upwards if occasion requires.

Ask for the Loudon Line

—over 47 years of experience and practical experiments go to make Loudon goods efficient and reliable. We make

"Everything for the Barn"

including Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Cans, Hay Forks and Slings.

Write for our new Catalogue.

The Loudon Hardware Specialty Co.

515 Main Ave. - WINNIPEG

NO MORE OF THIS**DRUDGERY**

WHEN YOU USE THE

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE :: \$3.50

Washes anything and everything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with no injury

Coupon Below
Saves You - **\$2.00**

**WASHES A TUB FULL OF
CLOTHES IN 3 MIN-
UTES PERFECTLY**

Not only Washes but Rinses and Blues

Sent Under a Money-Back Guarantee

Join the Army of Delighted
Housewives Today!

**THOUSANDS NOW IN USE AND
MILLIONS WILL BE**

This Coupon Good for \$2.00

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON
Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to
Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 4824
Main St., Winnipeg, Man., and you will
receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada,
on condition that your money is to be re-
funded if the Washer does not do all that
is claimed. 4-8-18

Name

Address

Province

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Easter Lily had to wait until her season was past to get recognition, but we send our copy to the printers so long ahead. She would like some of the sisters to tell her of a simple prayer to be taught to children the first few years of their life as she does not believe in teaching them anything too difficult.

Mrs. H. J. Mills suggests that it is a nice plan to get as much as possible of the sewing and house cleaning over early so that one has time to go out in the garden and to play with the children out doors when the nice weather comes.

Jessie is another mother who feels that it is well worth while to devote a little time to teaching the children manners and also that while she, like many other mothers, does not feel the pinch of conditions as they are for women today, that it is pure selfishness not to care about it, and so she is in favor of woman's suffrage.

I have not space just yet to print the letter signed "One of Your Saskatoon Delegates from Hillview," but I would like her to know that a letter on Pioneer Life in the West would be very acceptable. I don't know that I was so very nervous the first time I presided at a meeting, but I was very badly scared the first time I got up to speak in public.

I want to thank the reader who sent the quotation on "Motherhood." It came too late for the Mothers' Number, but I am keeping it for a later issue.

I have been waiting and waiting for the opportunity to publish the letter from East Lynn, but so many have been writing in with questions that they wanted answered right away quick, and our space is so small that it has been crowded out.

If F. E. L. will forward the patterns for Molly in a plain stamped wrapper I will send them on. I am keeping your letter to publish later.

I had such a nice letter a wee while ago from "A Sask. Grandmother," and, dear me, she writes as round and steady a hand as a young girl. But, bless you, grandmothers don't get old these days, do they?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN TO
KEEP FROM USING SLANG**

Take a large piece of paste-board and put all the family names on it. When any one uses what is considered a slang word, put down a black mark for them. At the end of the week give a prize to the one that got the fewest black marks, say a book, a handkerchief, a pen, pencil or five cents. Just pick out what your next week's prize will be and mark on the paste-board. It will work wonders in the home. Try it.

For summer complaint pick a bunch of the wild strawberry leaves; steep in a little water on stove. When tea is made sweeten and give in teaspoon doses every 20 minutes till better. You have to dry the leaves in oven first till brown. You can keep a paper bag on hand and use when needed.

This is my bread recipe: 2 quarts fine mashed potatoes, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon ginger, 2 quarts luke warm water. When milk is warm soak yeast cake and put it in.

Let rise 5 or 6 hours and set to one side. In the morning set your bread by using as much water as yeast. Put salt in the bread, not in the yeast. Don't use the potato water. You can have your bread out by noon if you keep bread wrapped up warm while rising. This yeast will keep over if kept in a cool cellar.

Biscuits
1 pint milk, set on stove with half cup lard or butter. When it is melted in milk, take 1 pint of yeast, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, little salt, add to the milk, knead twice and put to rise. Put soda in the flour; let rise light and they will be all O.K.

I will ring off,

OLD FASHIONED.

This seems like a good way of helping the children to notice when they do use slang.

F.M.B.

SHORTS PORRIDGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am quite a stranger to your ever interesting circle. am just writing a few lines after my

hubby and I have finished a little lunch of shorts porridge. Now I guess it sounds funny to some, but try some, it is fine, and healthy too. I mix one-third of flour and two-thirds of shorts; mix into boiling water and make quite stiff.

I have not much to say for it is near bedtime. I will enclose thirty cents (will that be enough) for which, send me your three little books. I will sign myself

PALE FACE.

How to Teach the Truth costs 5 cents, Maternity 5 cents and The Most Wonderful Story in the World 10 cents.

There are persons who ponder upon the shortcomings of their friends. There is nothing to be gained by this; I have always paid attention to the merit of my adversaries, and have derived advantages from doing so.—Goethe.

**MODELS THAT ARE DISTINCTIVE AND NEW**

7593—Blouse Closing in Front for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, for 16 year size.

7574—Plain Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With or without Chemisette, with Long or Elbow Sleeves. 2 yards 36 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, 3/4 yard 18 for chemisette, for medium size.

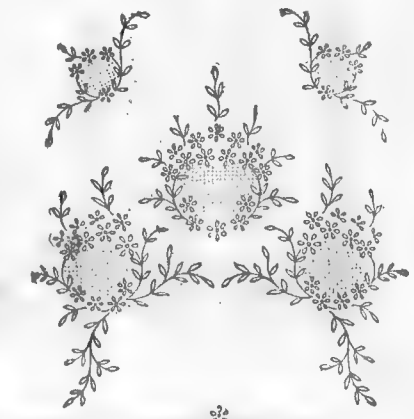
7532—Blouse with Long Shoulders, 34 to 40 bust. 2 1/4 yards 36, with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for round collar and cuffs, 3/4 yard any width for frill, 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for chemisette and stock collar, for medium size.

7516—Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, with Shaped or Straight Front Edge. 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, for medium size.

7591—Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years. 2 3/4 yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for panel and trimming, for 10 year size.

7495—Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years. 3 yards 36 inches wide, 1 1/4 yards of banding, for 8 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



872—A Design for Embroidering a Blouse Front, Collar and Sleeves

The dots within the circles can be used for punched work or for French knots.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

Q. I. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Milling on the farm

Without interfering with your other farm work, you can add a few thousand dollars a year to your income with the aid of a Midget roller flour mill.

Any man can learn to run it in two days, or, if your time will permit, you can do the work yourself.

But little room is needed as the Midget weighs but 3 tons. Although small it is a thoroughly equipped mill and the quality of its product is unsurpassed.

If there is no mill in your vicinity, here is your opportunity to get one started.

Write for free booklet of particulars. Address The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal.

Raw Furs

We pay the highest possible prices for all kinds of Raw Furs. We need all you have. Write for Free Price List and Free Trapper's Book offer.

Best prices paid for Deer Heads.

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PERFECT results obtained every time because **PURITY FLOUR** is **UNIFORM** always

REALIZES your cooking ambitions.

IMPROVES the product of your oven.

TRY a small sack this day and **YOU'LL** adopt it for good **FLOUR**

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COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact; tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. **THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, - Woodstock, Ont.**

CURE THAT SPAVIN

or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with **Kendall's Spavin Cure**. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alexandria, Ont., writes this about **Kendall's Spavin Cure**: "I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists \$1.00 a bottle. 4 for \$3.50. Ask for "Treatise on the horse" free, or write to **Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.**

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A HERO OF OHIO

Have you been reading, chickabiddies, about the terrible floods in Ohio, where little boys and girls who a few days ago were frisking about just as you are were suddenly swept away in the raging torrent of the flood?

I hope you read also the story of the man who rode through the town of Minster and the surrounding locality warning the people that the river was rising and the dam was likely to break. Many of them laughed in his face and many sneered, but a few hurried to escape.

Still the man rode on against the cold wind, his clothes soaking from the rain and torn by the wind, seeming not to care whether the people heeded his message of danger so long as he did his duty and delivered it. I think those of you who were born under the Stars and Stripes must be proud of such a countryman. Indeed we are all proud of him as a brother of ours in race.

Let us hope that if our time comes to be put to the test we will face danger as coolly and bravely as such men do.

DIXIE PATTON.

LAURA SECORD

Laura Secord was a young Canadian woman and a very brave one at that. It was in the year 1812 when the United States declared war against Great Britain.

There had been many battles fought and many Canadians slain. They had been fighting at Queenston Heights, but the Canadians had retired from there and the town was now occupied by an American force.

One day a party of Americans came to the house of Mrs. Secord and demanded her to give them a meal. She pretended to be a very humble and dull person and began to prepare the meal. The officers thought it no harm to discuss their plans before such a dull person and they did and Mrs. Secord listened and learned that they were going to capture Beaver Dam, which was occupied by a handful of Canadian soldiers. Her husband was wounded and was also in despair when he heard the news. So his brave wife determined to go and carry the information to Lieutenant Fitzgibbon.

So she arose early in the morning and took a pail and then drove the cow towards the American lines, then she sat down and gave the cow a terrible pinch and it flew past the sentinel and into the woods beyond. She followed and succeeded in milking the cow and then she hid the pail.

She then started on her journey, which was twenty miles long. Her feet were soon sore and bleeding. At midnight she came to a clearing and the woods were ringing with the whoops of Indians. They surrounded her and asked her what she wanted. She made them understand what she wanted, then one of them led her to the camp and she delivered her message and the fort was saved.

MARJORIE A. BENTEL.
Age 13.

MY FAVORITE HEROINE—MADELEINE

A heroine is a woman of distinguished courage, either moral or physical.

The early settlers of the Upper St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Three Rivers, suffered greatly from the raids made by the Iroquois. Every precaution had to be taken against sudden attacks. The farmers were compelled to work together, passing in a body from one field to another. It was often necessary for them to be guarded by a detachment of soldiers. At night all took refuge in the nearest fort.

About twenty miles below Montreal there was the seigniory of Vercheres. When the seignior was absent the seigniory was left in charge of two soldiers and a few women and children. The seignior had a fourteen-year-old daughter called Madeleine. One morning, as she was standing near the river, she heard one of the men call to her to run, that the Iroquois were coming. They had taken advantage of her father's absence. Madeleine ran to the fort with bullets whistling about her. She closed and barred the gates. Every one within the

fort was panic-stricken, except Madeleine. She took command and with the aid of two soldiers and her young brothers, she succeeded in keeping off the Iroquois for a week. At the end of this time her father returned with help and the baffled Iroquois fled.

Thus Madeleine proved herself worthy to be called a heroine. There are many heroes and heroines that we meet in our life whom the world never knows and who are never recognized as heroes or heroines.

EVA McKELVY,
Age 13 years. Katrine.

MICHAEL

Michael was a little boy who lived in a little village in Holland. His parents wanted to bring him up to a trade, but Michael was bound to be a sailor. So he was allowed to be a sailor and his father got a berth for him in a vessel which sailed to Morocco, on the north of Africa.

The ship belonged to a merchant who sold goods to the natives. The merchant soon found out Michael was a good boy.

One day the merchant fell ill, and he had all his goods ready for Morocco. He knew of only one he could trust, and that was Michael. So Michael was told he was to go with the ship, and keep charge of it.

Morocco was ruled by a cross Bey, and nobody dared to find fault with him or they would be killed.

Michael had set a price on the goods, but the Bey offered him only half his price. But Michael said that was the price his master expected. The Bey's face grew dark and he said, "I will give you till to-morrow to think of it." The people all begged for Michael to let him have his way.

The morrow came, he saw the Bey coming and also beside the servants came the executioner.

Again the Bey asked his price, but he got the same answer again. "Take my life if you will," said the boy, "but I shall die a faithful servant."

Everybody expected to hear the command "Strike off his head."

But the order was not given. The Bey's face suddenly changed. "Thou art a noble fellow, give me thy hand: of this cloth I will make a robe in remembrance of you."

Michael became an admiral and he fought many a battle, and Michael Ruyter shall never be forgotten.

THOMAS BOWE,
Age 11 years. Birnie, Manitoba.

A REAL GARDENER

I am going to write about a garden because I have had one every year. I set beans and a lot of other things. We have got some things up, they have two little leaves, they are a nice pale green. I think carrots are the best to grow, maybe you don't, but I tried them and think they are very easy to grow. I like gardening very much, but when the cut-worms come out and eat all the stuff I feel as if I could leave the garden alone. I do not like digging up parsnips, but I have to. There is a lot of work in a garden.

WINNIFRED WAINWRIGHT,
Borden, Sask.

IS GOING TO GROW BEANS AND SWEET CORN

What I shall plant this spring. We have been here one year this month and we don't know much about this country. But I will this year, plant sweet corn and beans.

Last year we had sweet corn planted on breaking; it was about one-eighth of an acre. The stalks were from three to four feet high, but we got a lot of corn off it.

This year I will plant sweet corn called the North West Squaw, and beans called the Valenine. This year I will plant it on summer fallow. We have six cows and we feed the stalks to them; they like it. I will close wishing the Y.C.C. success.

ROBERT GISH,
Carlstadt, Alta.

Make Farm Work Easy For Man and Horses.

Heider eveners distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. That means better work from each horse, easier work for you. They are made for 2, 3, 4, or 6 horses. The 4-horse plow eveners work four horses abreast on gang, sulky and disk plows, 1 horse in furrow, 3 on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any implement with pole.

The famous Heider four-horse Plow Eveners.

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Made right work right without side draft. Will last a lifetime.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer has none in stock don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog. **HEIDER MFG. CO., 355 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.**

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The light but rigid angle steel frame the bolted trunnions the combined foot and hand drive, the roller bearings, the strength and durability — these are features that have made Maxwell's "Favourite" famous the world over.

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These are the best wearing gloves ever turned out from a factory. Send for interesting story "The Pinto's Shell".

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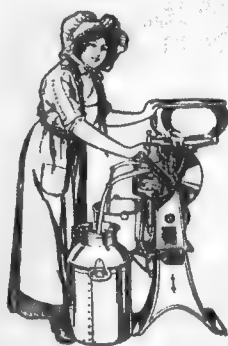
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on account of a new

DE LAVAL

An up-to-date De Laval Separator will, on an average, save its cost every year over any other separator.

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream, there is also the saving in time of separation and cleaning, in easier running, greater durability and fewer repairs.

Because of these savings more than 40,000 users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes last year took advantage of the De Laval exchange allowance and traded in their machines on account of De Laval.



USERS OF OLD DE LAVALS, on account of the many improvements in the modern De Laval over machines sold 10 to 25 years ago, including closer skimming, easier running, better oiling, etc., will also find it to their advantage to exchange their old De Laval for an up-to-date De Laval.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT. He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a De Laval or some other make, toward the purchase of a new De Laval. If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



The "BURLINGTON" English Model. This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in England.

Price \$12.50
Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

Choose The Pattern You Like Best, Take It To Your Local Tailor, And Say:

"What will you charge to make me a first-class tailored suit of that material?" Then, compare his price with ours.

That is the test we suggest you make to prove to yourself that you can order clothes direct from us in London, and get a better suit for one-half the price you would have to pay your local tailor.

Write your name and address on a postal. Address it to our Canadian office nearest you, and simply say, "Send me your 1913 Style Book and patterns." By return mail we will send you the book and the finest range of pattern pieces of Canadian spring and summer suitings that you ever saw.

Don't buy your suit until you have seen them. You will be astonished at the magnificent values that are offered.

We can't suggest a fairer test than that named at the head of this advertisement. We do it because we know that when once you have had a suit from us you will become a good and regular customer of ours.

Write for the patterns now, before you forget it. Address—

CATESBYS Ltd., Dept. 119 West Wellington St., Toronto
K Coronation Bldg., Montreal
160 Princess Street, Winnipeg
Or CATESBYS LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London

We save you the four middlemen's profits that your local tailor has to pay before he even gets the cloth. Your suit is shipped five days after your order is received in London. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular and detail of the transaction. The price includes the payment of all duty and carriage charges by us.

Contraband

Continued from Page 1

in musty records of old railway charters, granted with lavish hand to promoters who long ago had been lost in the shuffle of political vaudeville. He discovered that there were railway charters here and there all over the country for railroads, about which nobody had ever heard or the memory of which was veiled by the cobwebs of Time. With an eagerness which he was careful to conceal, Grogan began to paw these over.

Finding what he wanted, he purloined it through official channels, demanded a land grant from the government and got it, asked for a subsidy and got it, suggested a government guarantee of the bonds and got that too. In fact, Grogan had now achieved a position where he could get almost any concession that presented a respectable front to the public, the reason being that he was beginning to make a visible showing of trackage and rolling-stock and the country was in dire need of railway development.

Nobody could deny that and nobody tried, Grogan least of all. In fact, the gentleman became quite a speaker on occasion and began to assume the role of a public benefactor. The country needed railroads and more railroads; for it was a glorious country, requiring but the magic touch of a railway magnate to uncover new and vast areas of natural wealth. And while President Grogan boomed his platitudes he boomed his enterprises at the same time; and while he believed in the natural wealth and the upbuilding of this glorious country, he believed more staunchly still in the unnatural wealth to be filched from the public coffers in the upbuilding of a glorious bank account.

Canada needed railroads; Grogan would provide railroads. Canada needed money; Grogan would go and get it from the British financiers. Canada needed men; Grogan would bring them over at so much per head. Good boy, Grogan! If there was anything that Canada needed, Grogan would make great sacrifices to get it.

Grogan believed in sacrifices. He was a patriot. He was in great demand at banquets in honor of Tom, Dick and Harry because of his feeling references to the spirit of Nelson and the traditions of our ancestors; the Grand Old Flag rippled and snapped over the heads of his listeners in the hot winds of his perorations. Britains never, never NEVERRRRR would be slaves as long as President Grogan was alive to exhort—and extort. And the banquetters never failed to stand up when Grogan sat down or to sing and cheer till they were hoarse from enthusiasm and cigar smoke. For were it otherwise, many an election would not be won and the fool public would not lose its head at the expense of its pocket, but Common Sense would stop the drain of common dollars through the knot-holes of Graft.

In between banquets Grogan's track-laying machine went straight ahead. It was a machine by this time—a well-oiled, smooth-running affair that, strange to say, worked best when it wasn't on the level. It was composed of many parts. Chief of these, of course, was the Canadian Overland Railway Company itself; but from this parent had grown numerous offspring and the family was increasing steadily as the Grogan interests got a firmer grip on the throttle. The Larcombe Realty Company, of Winnipeg, was a child of Grogan's and so was the great contracting firm of Sullivan & O'Grady, of Toronto. Grogan was thus enabled to award valuable contracts to himself and to play the markets in advance of the speculator. Wherever there was opportunity of seizing money or filching it, Grogan filched and seized with one hand and covered it up by cultivating a reputation as a philanthropist with the other.

He gave largely to charitable institutions, to churches, to the poor and needy—so the newspapers recorded. But largest of all were the donations he gave to politicians—which, of course, the newspapers did not record. How could they when the Grogan interests owned a string of them and controlled most of the others from scissors and paste-pot to telegraph service—besides subsidizing the magazines? How could they, anyway? Be they ever so thoroughly convinced that such goings-on were a fact, their reporters would have to disguise themselves as pretty girls on wall calendars or as buttons on a waistcoat to obtain the proof; one cannot hear a

wink, no matter how close one's ear may be to the key-hole, and everybody knows that a fact which can't be proved in open court is the subject of ridicule. In the game of Pom-Pom-Pullaway that the children play at school, when you're caught you're "It"; but in the Pom-Pom-Pullaway of grown men you're "It" as long as you're not caught.

President Grogan, of the Canadian Overland, understood all these things. Hon. James Austin, M.P.P., understood all these things. So that the latter made a clean-up in real estate and the former got his railroad bonds guaranteed by the government at a certain figure and promptly let contracts to himself under the name of another company for the entire bond issue.

It was a big deal—so big that it wasn't long afterward that President Grogan took a fancy to a certain estate in England, on one of his many trips across the water, and bought same. Contact with the men who inhabit the High Places had rubbed many of the corners from Grogan's one-time crudeness; in spots he was now polished till he shone. His experience as a director of several banks and many other big concerns had taught him to talk the tinkling tongue of finance. He had cultivated social etiquette with such persistence that it had not been long before he knew what to do with his feet and hands when talking to a beautiful woman in a rose-tinted reception room; he could also hold an egg-shell cup at the right angle, with his little finger cocked in the air, just so, and altogether Grogan was not so impossible as might have been expected.

At any rate, the railway magnate's influence was now such that he could not very well be denied toleration at least, if only for diplomatic reasons. So he gained admittance to certain exclusive clubs and came to be looked upon as quite a devil of a fellow, rum chap, don't you know, but a devilish good sport, eh? what? His donations to missions, schools and hospitals were well known. His first dinner speech in favor of an Imperial Navy caused quite a flutter for the moment and it was suddenly discovered that here was one of Canada's biggest financiers and one of Canada's most progressive citizens.

Thus it went on from one thing to another as the years went by and Grogan kept on sailing for England and then turning around and sailing for Canada again. Till one day his return from the Old Country was marked by a greater manifestation of excitement in and about the offices of the Canadian Overland than had characterized his return on any former occasion. His Majesty the King had be-Knighted him.

They banquetted Mike. They dined him. They wined him. They signed him to all manner of honorary offices. They rhymed him with all that was patriotic and noble and self-sacrificing. They primed him so full of his own importance that he went out and fought freight reduction because of his great sacrifices in building up Canada!

He had been such a fine, up-standing, forceful, rugged, masterly old smuggler, too. It seemed rather a pity that at the last he should have been be-Knighted that way.

They bowed him into his private office. The trusted lieutenants who had helped him win on many a roaring occasion, stood in his presence with diffidence. He demanded it and they complied with inward smiles. They answered him, "Yes, Sir Michael" and "No, Sir Michael."

And when they had gone out and left him alone at the big old desk, where he had fought out so many of his campaigns in days gone by, he sat silently, looking out of the window for quite a while. He was reviewing that past of his and he saw many pictures swim into the frame of memory. Each brought its quota and laid it at his feet; each builded anew the steel-shod progress of his success.

But there was one little item which somehow failed to obtrude itself upon this retrospect of his and that was the almost uniform absence of Excise Stamps on the different packages. The goods were contraband. But they were all safely piled in his cellar.

A broad smile overspread the magnate's crafty face. He straightened unconsciously in his chair. He threw out his burly chest.

"Sir Michael!" he echoed softly with gratification. And again "Sir Michael!"

Toward Democracy

Continued from Page 15

measures. The discriminating voter who wishes to give an intelligent vote on these proposed measures, finds that he is in the position of being obliged to accept one or other of these platforms in toto. The probability is that there will be proposals in each of these platforms that he is in favor of, and others that he is opposed to. But he must accept one or other as it stands, or not vote at all. After the election, if the successful party wish to drop any of these planks, as they frequently do, the people have no way of preventing it, though it may be the main plank that won the election that is dropped. Under Direct Legislation the people would be able to force the successful party to carry out its platform and promises in toto.

Up-to-date Democracy

Direct Legislation is the key to up-to-date democracy. It would usher in the rule of the people—the beginning of true democracy, as Magna Charta was the beginning of British liberty. It will enable the people to rule all the time, instead of only on election day.

I cannot at the moment think of any political proposals which have been received with greater favor among thinking people, in such a short space of time, than has been the case with Direct Legislation. Though it is only about a dozen years since these reform proposals began to attract serious attention on this continent, the principle has already been put into effect in one-third of the states of the American Union, and the question is pending in a more or less acute form in about one-half of the remaining states. Many cities have adopted the principle in municipal government. In the three Prairie Provinces or this country it has been taken up by the people with surprising enthusiasm. Within a few months both political parties in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have declared for Direct Legislation. It now seems certain that in each of these provinces, a measure will be adopted providing for this great advance in popular government. In Manitoba Direct Legislation has been made a plank in the platform of one party, but has been rejected by the leader of the party in power. It remains to be seen if the rank and file of the party will follow this lead. This development in favor of Direct Legislation in the three Prairie Provinces of Western Canada has been practically the growth of the past two years, or since the first Direct Legislation League was organized in Winnipeg about two years ago.

To the city of St. John, New Brunswick, falls the honor of having been the first unit in Canada to adopt this policy. This city has secured a new charter putting the complete program of Direct Legislation—Initiative, Referendum and Recall—into effect. The St. John charter also includes direct primaries. One feature of the movement for Direct Legislation worthy of note is the fact that it has almost everywhere been taken up as a non-party question. It has everywhere attracted the support of the more progressive element in all parties. The only class who need fear it are the political bosses and those who enjoy special privilege or some kind. To these, and these only, is it a menace.

Re-organized Society

The people would make short work of privilege, if we could once get them trained into the habit of studying economic and other questions free from party bias. Direct Legislation, by separating important questions from political party issues, will provide the educational influence which will in time lead people to place less reliance upon party leaders and more upon their own judgment. Those who are working so earnestly for Direct Legislation have ever before them rule by the people as the chief incentive, with the ultimate object of the abolition of privilege and monopoly, and establishing firmly the principle of equal opportunity for all. We do not make any bones about this fact. We do not wish to sail under false colors. The ultimate aim is the sweeping away of every form of privilege and class rule. The removal of every obstacle that stands in the way of social and economic progress.

THE END

"Kill-Em-Quick"

The Poison That's Guaranteed To Kill Gophers For 1c Per Acre



THERE'S 154 deadly doses of poison in every ounce of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. A 75c box contains 13 ounces, or over 2000 death-dealing doses.

For less than one cent per acre you can save fully \$400, since each gopher eats, destroys and stores away about 10c worth of grain every summer, and each pair reproduces 20 to 36 young ones every year.

Why It Is The Most Effective, Cheapest, Best Gopher Poison!

I unreservedly guarantee this. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison you or any other man can use, but it is absolutely the most effective you can use at any price.

Poison is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but it is absolutely the most effective you can use at any price.

My poison is the result of many years experience as a compounder of medical ingredients, and ten years study of gophers. From actual farm experience I have learned the habits, tastes, haunts, all about gophers. The sum total of my experience, I offer you in Kill-Em-Quick. You can't compare it with old fashioned—"farm made poison" can't beat Kill-Em-Quick for price—you can't beat it for quality.

Buy it in boxes from your druggist. It's easy to use. Simply soak grain in water over night, drain the water and mix the grain with Kill-Em-Quick. For instant use soak grain in hot water for 10 minutes, then mix with Kill-Em-Quick. It can't sour or lose its strength. Mix with wheat, oats, oat meal, shorts or cracked corn.

Kill-Em-Quick has a peculiar odor that attracts the gophers. They leave juicy, red stools to eat it. And one single dose of Kill-Em-Quick will kill just as sure as they eat it. When a gopher gets Kill-Em-Quick in its mouth he swallows it because the taste is good. They like it and they die in their tracks.

Read what Mr. Andrew Amundson, McClusky, writes: "Your Gopher poison is the best I ever had. It is certainly doing the work." And Mr. P. W. Kinur, Palermo, writes: "Your poison takes the least and goes the farthest." Hundreds of letters like these prove that Kill-Em-Quick is surely doing the work. Get your package today.

Get "Kill-Em-Quick" Now

Kill-Em-Quick comes in sealed boxes. Every box exactly the same—with an individual guarantee that protects you. If Kill-Em-Quick does not kill gophers for less than 1c per acre—I'll have your money returned to you.

What better proposition could I make? Visit your druggist today, NOW and get your supply. Don't wait another day. The longer you wait the more the gophers rob you. If your druggist does not have Kill-Em-Quick we will ship direct prepaid, 75c and \$1.25. For special advice or booklet address

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—This attractive handy leather coin purse—the finest you ever saw. In every box of Kill-Em-Quick there is one coupon. Send two with the one in this advertisement and the purse will be sent you by mail. Get two boxes of Kill-Em-Quick at once. Clip coupon and send all three to us and get the purse free.

Coin Purse Coupon

This coupon and two coupons from packages of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick, entitle you to one Leather Coin Purse Free. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages.

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RU-BER-OID is the original prepared roofing, and the first RU-BER-OID roofs, laid 22 years ago, are still weatherproof and good for years to come. RU-BER-OID gives longer service per dollar of cost than any other roofing.

KA-LOR-OID Roofing (Colored RU-BER-OID), in Red or Green, is the only prepared roofing made in permanent colors. By our patented process the color forms an integral part of the exposed surface, and so cannot wash off or fade.

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Clark's Carbolized Wheat Protector

Price 25 Cents
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The Leading Dressing for
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.

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MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

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BUILT IN THREE SIZES

No. 1 cuts 4 ft. Swath, for use with 4 to 6 Horses
No. 2 " 5 1/2 ft. " " " Tractor of 20-25 H.P.
No. 3 " 6 1/2 ft. " " " the Heaviest Tractor

The best solution of the problem of cleaning scrub land in a cheap, rapid and satisfactory manner, saving at least 75 per cent. of the cost of hand labor.

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Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more food from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. Little friction little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single cushion clipping head.

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Clip All the Wool

and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price. You can easily net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleeces smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality \$15.75. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
739 N. La Salle Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

COST OF LIVING AVIATING

That the cost of living was higher last year than at any time during the last generation, is the statement made in the annual report of the labor department in regard to wholesale prices, which was tabled in the House of Commons last week.

"High as was the general level," the report opens, "reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the department of labor the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent.

"These figures," the report goes on, "probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on the cost of living, inasmuch as they were reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation, which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint, shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.

High in 1870

"For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary, probably, to go back to the first quarter of the decade, 1870-1879, when the level was very high, both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912.

"Within the period for which definite information has been collected (1890-1912)," it is added, "at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-1912, save, perhaps, in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12.

"The rise in the cost of living," the report remarks, "has struck at the standard of comfort, often with serious results to many whose incomes have not similarly advanced, while business in many instances, notwithstanding widespread prosperity, has been unsettled if not embarrassed by the unstable condition of values."

Cost of Keeping Family

In order to illustrate the influence of the increase in prices on the cost of living, R. H. Coats, under whose direction the report has been compiled, has drawn up a table of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on staple foods, fuel, lighting and rentals. The income of the family is estimated at \$800 per year. On this basis the weekly budget would have cost \$12.24 in 1910; \$12.89 in 1911; and \$13.63 in 1912.

The rise in prices, it is noted, is not confined to Canada, but is noticeable in the statistical reports of the United States, of the United Kingdom, of France, and of Australia and New Zealand.

No attempt is made to assign causes for the increase, but a special report is made on the increase in the production of gold.

No Immediate Change

"As to the outlook," says Mr. Coats, "no immediate change in price tendencies was foreshadowed at the close of 1912, though the rapid upward movement of the autumn appeared to have spent its force. In general, two leading influences appeared in opposition; the prevailing trade prosperity and the growing restrictions in the supply of money, flowing in part from the disturbed political conditions in Europe."

The monthly report of the department for labor for March shows that the general range of wholesale prices at that time had fallen off a couple of points from the figure of the end of the year.

Mr. Coats this year has added a considerable amount of new material to his report, and much detail is given which throws valuable side lights on the course of the prices of various commodities.

In laying the report on the table, Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, stated his approval of President Taft's proposal for an international commission on the high cost of living.

Beatty Bros., manufacturers of farm equipment and farm accessories, have removed their Western office from Brandon to Winnipeg.

THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY

BRANDON, MAN.

(The Oldest Horticultural Establishment in Western Canada)

SASKATOON, SASK.

TREES SHRUBS GRASSES CLOVERS FIELD ROOTS VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

HARDY BRANDON GROWN NURSERY STOCK. This season we offer:—

Maples, 2-3 ft.	Per 100	\$ 5.00
Maples, 4-5 ft.	"	10.00
Maples, 5-6 ft., stout ..	"	20.00
Russian Golden Willows, 2-3 ft.	"	5.00
Russian Laurel Leaf Willows, 2-3 ft.	"	5.00
Caragana, for hedges, 2-3 ft.	"	5.00
Lilac, for hedges, 2-3 ft.	"	10.00

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS of all hardy varieties—Paeonies, Iris, Hollyhocks, etc., etc.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES:—

Apples	Each	\$ 0.75
Crabs	"	.50
Plums	"	.75
Currants—Red, White and Black	Per 100	12.00
Raspberry Canes	"	5.00
Rhubarb Roots (large)	Per doz.	2.00

In all varieties of Seed we offer The Best and Purest combined with low prices.

GRASSES:—

Western Rye, No. 1	Per 100 lbs.	\$12.00
Western Rye, No. 2	"	10.00
Orchard Grass	"	18.00
Timothy	"	9.00
Red Top	"	14.00

For other varieties write for prices.

CLOVERS AND ALFALFA:—

Red Clover	Per 100 lbs.	\$25.00
Annual or Crimson Clover, No. 1	"	18.00
Annual or Crimson Clover, No. 2	"	15.00
Alfalfa, Turkestan	"	22.00

(Nitragin for inoculating Alfalfa \$3.00 per 1 acre bin).

SEED POTATOES:—We have 5000 bushels which we offer at \$1.00 per bushel. Earliest varieties.

SPECIAL FRUIT OFFER:—For \$10.00 we will send 50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, 3 years old; 100 Raspberry Canes, good varieties; 12 Fruit Trees, 2-3 ft., assorted. This is your opportunity to start a fruit garden at small cost.

SEED AND FODDER CORN:—Only hardy and early varieties listed at lowest prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED:—We are noted for having the best mixtures on the Western market.

Field Roots Vegetable and Flower Seeds Garden Machinery

For anything in the Horticultural line write for a Catalogue to

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ESTABLISHED 1883

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Special Agents for SUTTON & SONS, World Famed Seeds



A Manitoba City Home, made beautiful by the use of Patmore Trees and Seeds—Why should not Farmers have house and grounds just as good—They can if they use our goods

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 5, 1913)

Wheat.—Wheat closed with the May option selling at a full 2 cent advance over the last trades a week ago and in a very firm condition. Not a day went by but we received strong support from Liverpool markets and the Americans have likewise followed. Wheat values are getting back to their own again, for the low level at which it has been trading during the past two months seems to have passed for the time being, at any rate.

The market for cash wheat was firm practically all the week with an exceptionally good demand for the better class of offerings. Lower grades were a little slower. Receipts are only of a fair volume and offerings moderate. Line elevator companies report very light deliveries at their country stations on account of bad roads and the prospect of better prices later on.

Oats.—Oats have, in a way, also followed the wheat and show a net gain of over a cent and one-quarter for the week and the general character of the market at the close can be termed as fairly firm. Movement from the interior continues about the same and arrivals of all good grades are easily taken care of. For all descriptions in store the bonded elevators at Duluth and Superior over a cent discount is being offered.

Barley.—No. 3 C.W. closed today selling at 48½ cents, or a net advance of 1½ cents for the week. Other grades have advanced correspondingly.

Flax.—Even though large quantities of this grain continue arriving daily, our market took a bulge of several cents during the week. Our 1 N.W. flax closed today selling at \$1.12, this being four cents higher than a week ago. However, this being a speculative grain, more or less, the advance may not be termed legitimate and a reaction may set in at any time.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
April 1	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 2	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 3	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 4	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 5	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 6	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
April 7	89 90½	87 87½	87 87½
Oats—	May	July	Oct.
April 1	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 2	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 3	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 4	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 5	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 6	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
April 7	34 35½	34 35½	34 35½
Flax—	May	July	Oct.
April 1	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 2	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 3	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 4	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 5	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 6	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½
April 7	110 112½	110 112½	110 112½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, April 5)			
Note.—Owing to lack of space, many of the cash sales have been omitted, but highest, lowest and medium prices are given.			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to go out	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 car choice	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu. to arrive	80.87		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	80.87		
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	80.87		
Rejected wheat, part car	80.87		
No grade wheat, 2 cars	80.87		
No grade wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No grade wheat, part car	80.87		
No grade wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No grade wheat, 1 car	80.87		
No grade wheat, 2 cars	80.87		

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, April 5.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats, 30½ to 31½ cents; to arrive, 31 cents; No. 3 oats, 27½ to 29½ cents; barley, 40 to 50 cents.

Duluth, April 5.—Cash oats closed at 30½ to 31½ cents; barley, 40 to 50 cents.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, April 4, 1913			
Wheat—	1913	1912	
1 Hard	71,532.00	525,844.50	
1 Nor.	1,446,812.00	1,835,008.00	
2 Nor.	3,786,701.00	2,455,893.40	
3 Nor.	2,982,664.00	2,576,564.40	
No. 4	798,148.00	1,602,859.10	
Others	5,098,488.00	7,244,297.00	
This week	14,144,545.00		
Last week	13,542,121.50		
Increase	602,423.50		
Oats—	1913	1912	
1 C.W.	117,084.00	83,878.12	
2 C.W.	1,711,028.00	844,864.28	
3 C.W.	580,955.00	377,986.18	
Ex 1 Fd.	632,067.00	925,750.10	
Others	2,754,834.24	295,180.27	
This week	5,781,968.24		
Last week	5,455,552.04		
Increase	326,416.20		
Flax—	1913	1912	
1 Fd.	3,495,420.51	3,367,495.43	
Others	251,588.08	295,068.04	
This week	3,747,008.59		
Last week	3,662,563.47		
Increase	84,445.12		

* Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only) 7,498,280 bushels, not included in above.

* Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only) 438,511 bushels, not included in above.

* Amount of barley in store in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,221,375 bushels, not included in above.

* Amount of flaxseed in store in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,221,375 bushels, not included in above.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
(Week Ending April 4, 1913)			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	115,891	67,329	1,093
1912	691,719	430,758	9,139
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	14,144,345	5,781,968	2,302,689
Totals	15,230,625	9,103,605	2,717,278
In vessels in Can.	7,848,024	438,511	412,581
Ter. Harbors	2,927,000	714,000	277,000
At Buffalo and Duluth	2,927,000	714,000	277,000
Total this week	26,005,649	10,256,116	3,406,859
Total last week	25,223,252	9,851,317	3,730,361
Total last year	29,368,594	7,856,097	1,731,188

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, April 5.—Cattle, receipts, 300; market strong; beefs, \$7.25 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$6.70 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$8.10; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady; light, \$8.90 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.15; heavy, \$8.55 to \$9.10; rough, \$8.55 to \$8.70; pigs, \$6.85 to \$9.10; bulk of sales, \$8.95 to \$9.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; native, \$6.10 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$8.25; lambs, native, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 5, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	80.87	80.87	
2 Nor. wheat	80.87	80.87	
3 Nor. wheat	80.87	80.87	
No grade	80.87	80.87	
3 White oats	31	31	
Barley	40½-48½	40-56	
Flax, No. 1	1.11	1.27	
Futures—			
May Wheat	90½	86½	
July Wheat	91½	89½	
Beef Cattle, top	27.00	29.20	
Hogs, top	8.75	9.30	
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.25	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards for the past week amounted to 722 cattle, 24 calves and 3,424 hogs, compared with 678 cattle, 60 calves and 2,859 hogs during the previous week. For the corresponding week last year there were received 690 cattle, 3,199 hogs and 353 sheep.

The cattle trade last week was slow and draggy and prices dropped fully 25 cents a hundred on most lines. The market became overloaded with medium quality stuff, for which there is an indifferent demand, several loads of pretty fair butchers' cattle remaining in the yards unsold for some time. The milder weather and the arrival of Eastern shipments of beef pulled the market down. The top for the week was 7 cents, but dealers are still quoting a quarter higher for choice, well-finished steers. Most of the best butcher cattle on hand sold from \$6.25 to \$6.75, the latter price demanding a very good animal. Stockers and feeders are steady, the best kinds selling from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with light stockers from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Bulls are a lot lower, nothing commanding above \$5.25, except a few bought for breeding purposes. Milkers and springers are unchanged, and none but the better grades should be shipped. Choice veals are still selling up to \$7.50 and \$8.00, with medium ones \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs advanced a quarter during the week, and all the choice ones sold for \$8.75, with the usual dockage on roughs and stags. This raise took place in the face of abundant receipts and livestock men look for a steady market at this level for a while at least.

Sheep and Lambs

No sheep and lambs to speak of were received during the week. Quotations are the same as have held lately.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter prices firmed up the past few days, due to the smaller receipts. City firms think a good many farmers must have turned in their milk and cream to the local creameries, on account of low prices, instead of shipping to the city. Then, too, the roads have been in very bad shape and this has curtailed shipments. Fancy dairy is now worth 28-30 cents, No. 1 dairy 24-25 cents and good round lots 18-20 cents. As the storage supplies are practically all used up, these are new-made butter prices and they may hold good for about a month.

Eggs

Eggs are unchanged at 20 cents for new-laid. The badroads have interfered with the usual receipts, but the shortage is only temporary. Once the supplies come in plentifully, it would not surprise local dealers if the market declined to 18 cents for a time.

Potatoes

The same old figure, 35 cents, holds good on potatoes. Some enquiries are reaching Winnipeg from the East, but in order to fill these orders profitably it would be necessary to buy from the country at 25 to 30 cents a bushel. The dealers are willing to quote 35 cents yet.

Milk and Cream

No change since sweet cream declined to 35 cents and sour cream to 30 cents. The supplies are low temporarily, due to bad roads, but no lasting shortage is anticipated, as everything indicates that on the whole many more farmers than ever are paying attention to dairying.

Dressed Poultry

Prices are unchanged. There is little trade doing, but the present level holds good. Poultry firms expect shipments for several weeks yet, though the quantity will probably dwindle more and more.

Dressed Meats

Best qualities of dressed meats continue scarce. Local butchers are bringing in almost all from the East, as the Manitoba farms seem quite out of the top grades. Prices range about the same, 11½ cents for beef carcasses, 13 cents for hinds, 9½ cents for fronts. Dressed hogs are worth 11½ cents, veal 12½ cents and mutton 12 cents.

Hay

Hay advanced a dollar all round. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$20, No. 1 Upland \$13, and No. 1 Red Top \$14. Supplies have been a little short, but with the higher prices the receipts should be stimulated enough to fill local demands.

LIVERPOOL MARKET			
Liverpool, April 5.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:			
Spot	Close	Prev.	Close
Manitoba No. 1	1.12½	1.12½	
Manitoba No. 2	1.09½	1.09½	
Manitoba No. 3	1.07	1.07	
Duluth No. 1	1.08½	1.08½	
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.10	1.10	
Australian	1.18	1.18	
Rosale (New)	1.09	1.09	

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from April 1st to April 7th inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Apr. 1	87	84½	81½	78½	73½	67	58½	33½	30½	31½	30½	26½	47½	46	41	40	108½	105½	97½	...
2	87	84½	81½	78½	73½	67½	59	33½	31	32	31	27	47½	46	41	40	107½	104½	97	...
3	87½	85	81	79	74	68	59	33½	31	32	31	27	47½	46½	41	40	109	106½	98½	...
4	88½	85½	82½	79½	74½	68½	59½	33½	31½	32½	31½	27½	48½	47½	41½	40½	112	109½	101½	...
5	88½	86½	83½	80	75½	70	60½	33½	31½	32½	31½	27½	48½	47½	41½	40½	111½	109½	101	...
7	89½	87½	84½	81	76	70½	60½	34½	31½	32½	31½	28	48½	47½	41½	40½	110	108½	100	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 7

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	89½	86½	101½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	27c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.	87½	84½	98½	Choice butcher steers and	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.25-6.40	No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	23c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	84½	81½	94½	heifers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	5.75-6.00	Good round lots	18c-20c	20c	24c
No. 4	81	78½	86½	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	76	73	75½	steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	5.00-6.25	4.75-5.25	Strictly new laid	20c	20c	19c
No. 6	70½	66½	69½	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	Potatoes	35c	35c	73c
Feed	60½	58	64½	Medium cows	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.60	4.25-4.75	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but-	35c	35c	40c
No. 2 C.W.	34½	32½	48	Best bulls	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.60	4.00-4.50	ter fat)	30c	30c	35c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	3.00-3.50	Cream for butter-making	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$2.00
No. 3	48½	47½	66	Choice veal calves	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	purposes (per lb. butter			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	4.00-5.50	fat)			
No. 1 N.W.	110½	108½	103½	Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
Wheat Futures				ers (each)							
May	91½	88½	102½	Com'n milkers and spring	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35				
July	92½	89½	103½	ers (each)							
October	88½	87½	..	Hogs							
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$8.75	\$8.50	\$8.00	Dressed Poultry			
May	35½	34½	49½	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	Chickens	17c	17c	18c
July	36	35½	40½	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	Fowl	15c	15c	16c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Ducks	17c	17c	20c-22c
May	112½	109½	103½					Geese	17c	17c	18c
July	114½	112½	..					Turkeys	20c	20c	22c-24c
October	118½	116½	..					Hay (per ton)			
				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$13-\$14	\$8
				Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$13	\$12-\$13	\$7
								No. 1 Timothy	\$20	\$19	\$12

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

expressed regret that the tariff reduction in this case had been done in "this surreptitious and sporadic way." He wished the government would take the duty off and leave it off.

Mr. Levi Thomson, of Qu'Appelle, did not regret the action of the government, but if the Ministry wished to assist the farmers the best way is to assist them directly. "I fail to see," he said, "any argument in favor of free steel rails that might not, with equal strength, be applied to free agricultural implements. We are told that the manufacturers of steel rails in Canada are not manufacturing sufficient for the purposes of the railways of the country. Neither are the manufacturers of agricultural implements manufacturing sufficient for the purpose of the farmers of Canada. In a great many lines we have to depend almost entirely on the United States manufacturers, but still we have to pay the duty all the time."

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, expressed the view that under the guise of helping the farmers the government had really done a good turn to the corporations.

Banking Experts Testify

The star witness before the banking and commerce committee during the consideration of the Bank Act this week has been H. C. McLeod, ex-manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and a recognized monetary expert. While Mr. McLeod in a large part accepts the banking view he has some radical ideas which will meet with general approval. For instance, he advocates a thorough government inspection of Canadian banks. His idea is that a board of inspectors should be nominated by the directors of the banks and approved by the finance minister. A board of twenty would probably be sufficient to provide a complete and adequate inspection of all the banks in the Dominion at least once a year. Only the head offices would require inspection, although it might be necessary at times to look over some of the larger branches. Mr. McLeod rather took away the breath of the committee when he suggested that the chairman of the board of inspectors should receive not less than \$25,000 a year.

Replying to questions by Major Sam Sharpe and others, Mr. McLeod said that bank inspection such as he proposed would not necessarily do away with bank failures. In his opinion, however, the recent failure of the Farmers' Bank and other failures could not possibly have occurred with a system of government inspection. He admitted that the Bankers' Association are not now, and never have been, in favor of government inspection. "Its advocates," he said, "could scarcely get a hearing from the Association."

Mr. Cockshutt asked if the government bank inspection would not lull the people into a false sense of security. Mr. McLeod did not think so. The people, he said, would have more reason to complain if the government provided no means of protection.

Asked as to his views in regard to the proposal to allow Western farmers to borrow on live stock and grain, Mr. McLeod said he could see no objection to the proposal. He would be willing to extend the same privilege to the bankers of the East. He expressed the opinion that if banks were penalized for charging more than seven per cent. many branches would be closed.

J. G. Turfiff expressed the opinion that too many branches were inclined to crowd into small places. He could see no reason why a higher rate of interest should be charged in the West than in the East.

Mr. Nickle, of Kingston, said it was pernicious to retain in the Bank Act a clause limiting the rate of interest to seven per cent. and yet allow the banks to collect much higher interest without penalty.

Preliminary to his cross examination, Mr. McLeod made a general statement. He said the proposed Bank Act is a marked improvement over its predecessor. The privilege of enlarging the powers of circulation by the deposit of gold in a proposed central reserve, and the clarifying of the government statement are features that should prove beneficial. He was not in accord with the prevailing idea that banking profits are expressive. One of the difficulties that confront Canada pertains to the procurement of sufficient banking capital. That difficulty

would not exist if banking held out the prospects of good profits.

Favor Smaller Banks

Mr. Gordon Waldron, one of the owners of the Farmers' Weekly Sun, who gave evidence on Thursday evening, favored relaxing the rules so as to permit banks with a capital as small as \$100,000. Such banks should not be allowed to have branches. The establishment of smaller banks would relieve remote communities of disadvantages under which they suffer by the present system. Mr. Waldron expressed the conviction that the banks are loaning too freely to commercial enterprises. Many of such assets could not be regarded as liquid. He would have inspectors appointed under conditions laid down by a special act of Parliament. He did not approve of the suggestion made by Mr. McLeod. There might be a deputy minister under the minister of finance who could control the inspectors. Mr. Waldron was of the opinion that the increased borrowing powers of the farmer under the new act was "utterly illusory." Dealing with mergers, he expressed the fear that money trust was growing up in Canada and that another grave danger was to be found in the political influence of bankers. At the last general election bankers controlling three thousand branches with their staff took an active part in the contest. He did not consider that this was in the best interest of the community.

Bankers Withdrew Advertising

Mr. Peter McArthur, of Appin, Ontario, who described himself as a farmer and a writer, told the committee that he had written a number of syndicate articles on banking privileges which had been kept out of fifteen papers, presumably by banking influences. Papers which published the articles immediately had the advertising of banks withdrawn.

"That shows their lack of tact," remarked Hon. Mr. White. "I would have increased the advertising." Mr. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, remarked, "I should not think any bank would be so cheap as to resort to such tactics." Mr. McArthur advocated a commission to regulate the banks as the railway commission controls the railways.

Today Mr. Geoffrey Clarkson, who was liquidator of the Farmers' Monarch and Sovereign Banks, gave evidence. He expressed the opinion that while inspection might not have prevented the failure of the Farmers' Bank it would have allowed the condition of the bank to have become known and prevented much of the loss. From his experience as a liquidator Mr. Clarkson said that in nearly all cases of failure the fault was to be found at the head office where most of the irregularities occurred. Nevertheless, he believed that while the main inspection should be at the head office the branch offices should not be overlooked.

Several other witnesses were examined but the foregoing indicates practically all of the most important information secured by the committee up to the present time.

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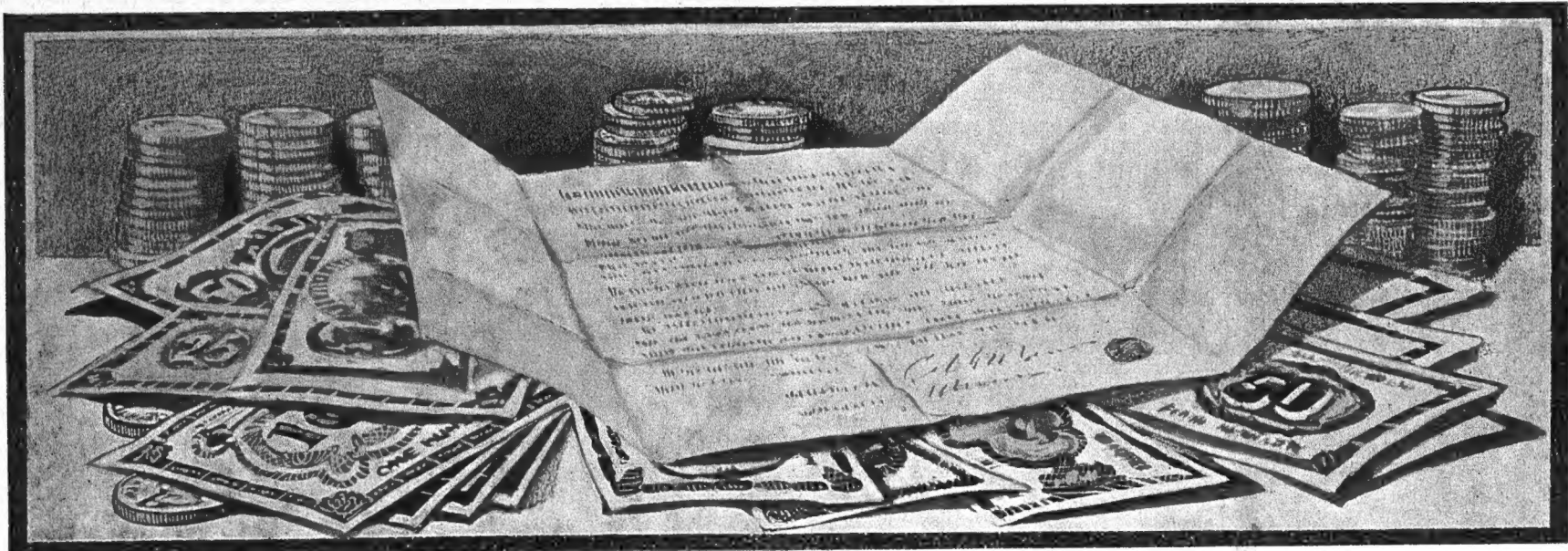
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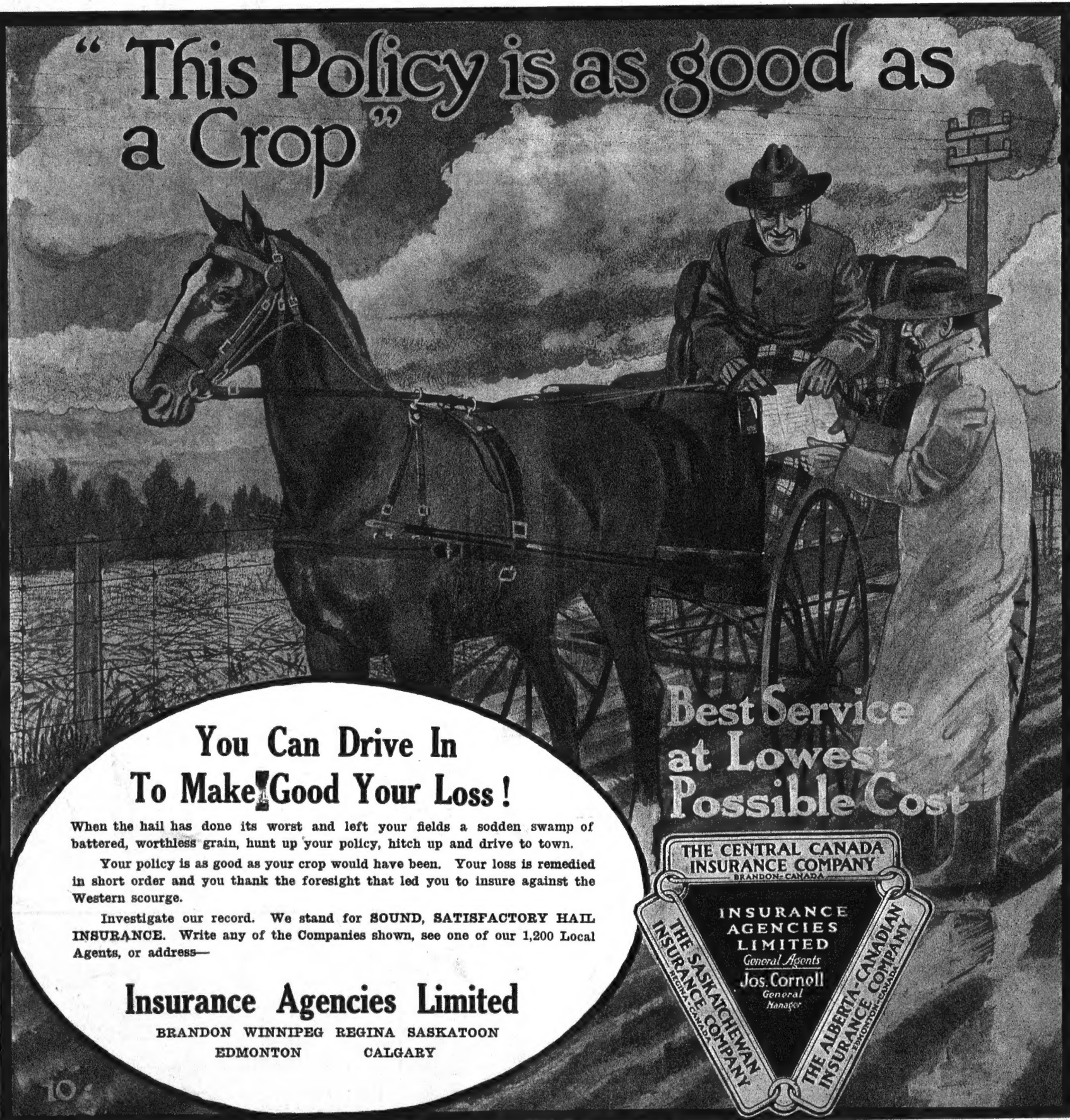
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